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# INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROJECT

## FINAL REPORT

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Research, Statistics, and Planning Section  
June 28, 1974



#### CORRECTIONS

- Page 41-Table 4                    $.01 > p > .001$  should be  $.05 > p > .02$ .
- Page 44-Table 7A                   $p > .001$  should be  $p < .001$ . The text should read "The probability is less than .001."
- Page 45-Table 7B                   $.09 > p > .8$  should be  $.7 > p > .6$ .
- Page 46                          The text should read "The probability is less than .001."
- Page 50-Table 13                   $p > .001$  should be  $p < .001$ .
- Page 51                          The text for Tables 13 and 14 should read "The probability is less than .001."
- Page 51-Table 14                   $p > .001$  should be  $p < .001$ .
- Page 52-Table 15                   $p > .001$  should be  $p < .001$ . The text should read "The probability is less than .001."
- Page 56-Table 22                   $.05 > p > .01$  should be  $.01 > p > .001$ . The text should read "The probability is between .01 and .001."
- Page 57-Table 23                   $p = .01$  should be  $p < .001$ .

### Abstract

This project was designed to measure the effectiveness of intensive supervision on parolees and probationers. Except for non-absconder and non-revocation analysis of the high risk individuals within the 9,030 case population in the project, analysis in the final report was of the 1,497 high risk parolees and probationers with ten months of supervision data. The experimental group (713 cases) experienced intensive supervision in caseloads of 35 individuals, while the control group (784 cases) received normal supervision in caseloads of 70 individuals.

The results of the project did not support conclusively the hypothesis that "Intensive Supervision (reduced caseload size and attendant increased use of treatment services) enhances offender adjustment and reduces recidivism." However, the data did reveal a phenomenon associated with intensive supervision (we call it the Intensive Supervision Effect or ISE) that was not directly addressed in the design of the experiment. Based on the study of the literature and this study three models were developed in an attempt to explain the ISE. The ISE Phenomenon is worthy of further consideration in order to understand, predict and control its results.

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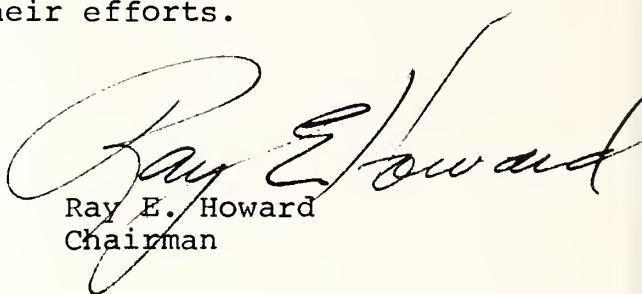
## FOREWORD

The Intensive Supervision Project owed its origin to an "Action Grant" approved by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. This opportunity of conducting a massive project involving, initially, over nine thousand cases in a very dynamic real work situation was, with great ingenuity, turned into not only the first major research project undertaken by Florida's Parole and Probation Commission, but also the largest of its kind ever undertaken anywhere in the United States. While both the researchers and the field personnel had to face occasional frustrating situations during the progress of the project, this final report is in a very real sense a practitioner's report of a field study conducted under field conditions.

Although this is the final report for the Intensive Supervision Project, its effects will have a far reaching and profound impact upon the Commission's delivery of services and further studies. For one, this massive collection of data will serve as a storehouse of information for the future follow-up studies and monographs which in turn will not only serve the research community, but will have a real impact upon the improvement of type of caseloads.

We are especially indebted to Dr. M. G. "Marc" Neithercutt, Co-Director of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency

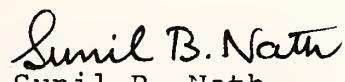
Research Center, Davis, California, for his technical assistance, guidance, and editorial comments. The invaluable assistance of the Carlton Data Center, Florida State University and their staffs in helping develop the programs, in data preparation and data processing are hereby acknowledged. We are also indebted to the field staffs and parole officers in each of the districts in which this study was conducted and to the participants of the Intensive Supervision Project for their efforts.



Ray E. Howard  
Chairman

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This document represents the culmination of efforts of Parole and Probation Commission personnel throughout the State of Florida. The project director wishes to express deep appreciation to the following individuals for their contributions: Dr. M. G. "Marc" Neithercutt for his consultant services during the developmental stages of the project and in the completion of this report; Dr. Vernon Fox, Professor of Criminology, F. S. U., for his encouragement; the Computer Center personnel at Florida State University for devoting their time and expertise to the preparation of the data tapes for statistical analyses; the Carlton Data Center for compiling and monitoring the data collected on magnetic tapes; a special debt of gratitude to all current and former members of the Research, Statistics and Planning Section, for their invaluable assistance in data development; and, of course, all Commissioners, the Director, and all the Area Supervisors, District Supervisors and other Commission personnel for their cooperation, and thanks to the Governor's Council on Criminal Justice for an "Action Grant" from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration which made this study possible.

  
Sunil B. Nath  
Project Director

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

In an attempt to demonstrate the effectiveness of a program of supervision of the difficult high risk individual who, heretofore, would not have been considered for probation or parole, an experimental Intensive Supervision Project (ISP) was conducted by the Research, Statistics and Planning Section of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission for one year between November 19, 1971, and November 19, 1972. This field experiment was made possible through funds from Law Enforcement Assistance Administration grants #71-08-64, 71-08-65, 72-08-64 and 72-08-65, totaling a sum of \$1,750,931 out of which \$498,568 came from State matching funds.

The greater emphasis placed recently on diversion of individuals from correctional institutions to probation and parole programs points up the inadequacy of the institutional form of treatment in dealing with a criminal population. The isolation of individuals does not facilitate their reintegration into the society to which they are eventually released. Similarly, rehabilitation programs including vocational training, education and counseling are only partially effective in the confines of a prison setting. In the past, public endorsement of punishment and retribution for criminals led to frequent prison commitments with the result that our criminal institutions have become overcrowded. As described in the Governor's Adult Corrections Reform Plan (1973):

... in the decade of the 60's, our prison population grew by 26% to over 10,000 population. This condition promotes anonymity and emotional stress and depersonalizes both the guarded and the guards....Crowding people together produces a pathology that causes increased sexual perversions, emotional instability, social disruption and extreme depression. (p. 57)

The financial cost of incarceration of the criminal population was also an issue in the current experimental project. The Division of Corrections Biennial Report (1972) shows an average daily cost per inmate for Florida prisoners of \$7.37 per day. This includes only the expenses involved in maintaining an individual in an institution. The hidden costs of incarceration have been assessed by Dr. Maurice Sigler (1972), President of the American Correctional Association (ACA). In his address before the 1972 Session of the Southern Conference on Corrections held in Tallahassee at Florida State University, he stated:

It costs \$11,000 per year to keep a married man in a correctional institution. This amount is accrued through the loss of his earnings, cost of his keep, cost of keeping his family on relief and the loss of the taxes he would pay. (p. 79)

Probation and parole are alternatives for alleviating the distressing conditions of criminal institutions. Greater emphasis on the diversion of individuals into probation would curtail the admission rate in our prisons. Increased use of parole would similarly facilitate the release of individuals from the prisons. Working on both ends of the

prison system in this manner, parole and probation could effectively reduce the institutional populations.

Ideally, probation and parole assume a logical framework for reaching the goals of a correctional system -- namely, reintegration and resocialization. The fact that an individual is placed in the community on probation or parole facilitates his reintegration into a normal social setting. This process of integration is supported by the resocialization aspects of supervision. Given a manageable caseload, the probation and parole officer can use community resources, i.e. training programs, education programs, job placements, and other community services, as well as counseling and supervision, to help the individual make a successful adjustment to society.

The cost of probation and parole is also a favorable aspect of these alternatives to incarceration. The Florida Parole and Probation Commission Annual Report (1973) states that it costs \$.80 a day per individual on probation or parole compared to the \$7.37 cost of incarceration. From a cost perspective, probation and parole would seem to be preferred courses of treatment. Every individual placed on probation or parole rather than admitted or retained in prison would represent a savings to the state of \$2,398 per year. The cost difference for a married man between probation or parole and imprisonment, based

on Dr. Sigler's analysis would be an impressive \$10,708 per year, providing the individual was employed and the family was not on relief.

The ability of a probation and parole program to deal effectively with a criminal population depends largely upon the parole and probation officer's ability to properly supervise his caseload. One of the greatest problems in probation and parole today is the unwieldy number of cases a probation and parole officer must handle. The average monthly caseload in Florida during the project period ranged from 61 to 74 individuals and it was not uncommon to find caseloads in the larger metropolitan areas that had over one hundred (100) cases. When one considers other duties required of the officer, his time for supervision becomes minimal. Not only does this situation work against the best interests of the probationers and parolees under supervision, but it also prevents the consideration of difficult (high risk) cases for parole or probation. These difficult cases might benefit most from a period of intensive supervision in a community setting.

The Intensive Supervision Project examined the consequences of an intensified supervision effort with reduced caseloads of high risk probationers and parolees. The goal of the project was to assess the reintegration potential of the probationary process and to examine the capability of the

Florida Parole and Probation Commission to parole and properly supervise high risk individuals who were not normally accepted for parole because of the nature of the crimes for which they were convicted (e.g. homicide, robbery, rape, etc.), or their poor behavior in prison. By accepting high risk cases who would normally have been incarcerated, it was hoped that the project's corollary goal of reducing prison populations would also be realized. (For a more detailed description of the high risk classification, see pp. 103-4 in appendix.)

Although the Intensive Supervision Project arose out of an "Action Grant" as opposed to a "Research Grant", it was felt that the project afforded a good opportunity to test the hypothesis that probationers and parolees exposed to intensive supervision (i.e., a smaller caseload and a concomitant increase in access to treatment programs) would make a more adequate adjustment upon release to supervision, and once released would have a lower recidivism rate than comparable groups of probationers and parolees not receiving intensive supervision. In order to evaluate this hypothesis, an experimental group consisting of supervisors with high risk caseloads of thirty-five (35) and three (3) investigations a month (50 workload units) and a control group consisting of supervisors with caseloads of seventy (70) and six (6) investigations a month (100 workload units) were established.

Selection of a 35-man caseload for the project was primarily an administrative choice. The literature on case-

load sizes generally concludes that there is no definitive information regarding this aspect of supervision. While many (Chute, 1922; Reed, 1957, 1961; Sutherland, 1934; Tannenbaum, 1938; Lohman, Wahl, Canter and Lewis, 1966) have cited 50 as being an adequate number of cases under supervision, this figure seems to be more of an opinion than a substantiated fact. A 35-man caseload was cited in a report by the United States President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1967) to be the best estimate available from current research. However, the article concluded by stating that caseload reduction alone was insufficient, leaving the issue of caseload size in limbo. It was not possible to draw on common practice as a source either since, as Reed (1962) stated, "no conclusive nationwide survey of caseloads has ever been made." The San Francisco Project (1969) employed a 50 work unit caseload in the "ideal group," which consisted of not more than 40 cases.\* Each case was contacted at least twice a month (40 work units) and an average of two pre-sentence investigations were conducted each month (10 work units). The present project took the 50 workload unit as the maximum for the experimental group. This workload was about half the Commission average at the time of the project

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\*A "work unit" or "workload unit" is defined as the measure of work performed by an officer in both supervisory and investigative activities.

and consisted of 35 cases (35 work units) and three (3) pre-sentence investigations (15 work units) per month.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A growing body of correctional literature attempts to address the complex issue of how caseload size affects the performance of probationers and parolees under supervision. Several major studies classified according to adult and juvenile are highlighted in this chapter.

#### Adult Studies

California's Special Intensive Parole Unit Studies (SIPU) (CDC, Division of Adult Parole, 1956, 1958, 1962, 1965), which were conducted in four segments, operated over a ten-year period ending in 1963. In the SIPU I adult parolees were assigned to 15-man and 90-man caseloads (the first serving as "experimentals" and the second as "controls") and comparisons were made between experimental and control cases. SIPU I called for three months of intensive contact followed by transfer of cases to regular caseloads for the remainder of their supervision. These studies involved several thousand men and follow-ups of at least two years in length so they do not suffer from some of the usual handicaps. In SIPU I there were initial reports (Adams and Bonds, 1958) of superior performance by experimentals. However, these did not hold up under further scrutiny. Several attempts were made to account

for this. It was suggested by Adams and Bonds (1958) that the assignment errors, giving a higher success potential to the experimental group, may account partially for differences in 1954 performance.

SIPU II was designed to remedy what were believed to be the problems in the initial work. The experimental caseload was increased to 30 and the length of stay in the reduced caseload before transfer to the regular caseload was six months. The results showed no significant difference between the performance of the experimental and control cases.

As with Phase I, efforts were made to ascertain reasons for the lack of significant differences between experimental and control group performances in SIPU II. Three results of these studies seem especially salient: 1) approximately 32 per cent of all cases (30-man versus 90-man caseloads) were receiving the same number of contacts per case so there was no clear cut difference in frequency of contact between experimentals and controls; 2) there was a greater performance difference among Los Angeles-based control cases than statewide between the 30 and 90-man caseloads (though the differences were not statistically significant); 3) differences in violation rates in specific agents' caseloads apparently were significant but the research design did not allow looking at this as carefully as might have been desired.

SIPU III attempted, again, to cure the defects in the earlier two phases. The experimental caseload was increased to 35 while the regular caseload was decreased to 72. Adams (1967) stated that the 35-man caseloads performed better than the normal caseloads after one year and after two years follow-ups.

However, if one looks at the tables reported by Eze (1960) on the SIPU III results, there was no difference between controls and experimentals on major arrests; there is a marginal difference in the two groups, in favor of the experimentals, on the proportion with no arrests whatever. Apparently, then, the results of SIPU III were equivocal. In this phase, data on differential performance by classification of parolees appeared, with those parolees in the "medium-risk" group responding to experimental intervention "better" than those in the higher or lower risk categories.

Frye (1964) addressed the possibility of caseload size not being the only relevant variable. This phase (SIPU III) carefully documented that number of case contacts and time in face-to-face contact with parolees increased as caseload size was reduced. Notable here was some evidence that there were significant variations among parole agents on this item.

Also, the existence of more variation among controls than among experimentals (this time in proportion of men experiencing arrests) was observed (Eze, 1960). Further, though not

significantly so, experimentals with highest violation potential seemed to perform more poorly than controls; the other three experimental groups outperformed comparable controls, the next to lowest violation group doing best in experimental caseloads, using new arrests only as the criterion.

SIPU IV (Havel, 1962) attempted to scrutinize what happened between officer and parolees with regard to number and duration of face to face contacts. Caseload sizes were reduced to 30 for some experimental groups and 15 for the others. The control group caseload was maintained at 72. No evidence was found that parole agent and case characteristics were related to parole outcome: the 15-man caseloads did no better than the 30-man. The only variable related to parole outcome after four phases of SIPU apparently was the amount of time the officer devoted to supervision. Of importance in this study is the observation that "unforeseen research and administrative problems" may have prevented an adequate test of the study hypotheses.

In the Special Intensive Parole Unit Phase IV Study (Havel, undated) 93 male parolees, classified by base expectancy scores as good risks, were assigned to minimum supervision (one face-to-face contact every three months unless delinquent behavior or case demand dictated otherwise). Case intake on these men ran from July, 1959, through January, 1961,

and it was concluded that "good" parole prospects might be safely assigned to caseloads larger than average.

Out of SIPU grew the Narcotic Treatment and Control Project (NTCP) (CDC Adult Parole Division, 1960). Beginning in 1959, California narcotic offenders were to be placed in 3-man and 20-man addict caseloads and 70-man partial-addict caseloads. Contacts were to be made on "a need basis," but at least at the rate of six per month per parolee during the first sixty days of supervision and four per month thereafter, plus collateral contacts. Havel (undated) writes,

Experimental subjects received the benefit of specially trained parole agents, reduced caseload, group counseling, anti-narcotic testing and the possibility of assignment to an inpatient treatment unit (for 90 days) when in danger of readdiction. (p.17)

Regular caseloads numbered "70-80 parolees." The first year progress report does not evaluate program effectiveness because new operational policies were instituted in October, 1960, so caseload representatives were too small in number for conclusiveness.

Two years later a two year parole career study of NTCP men and women was published. Therein the experimentals were distinguished from controls as being narcotic users in 30-man caseloads and subject to nalline testing; controls were in 75-man caseloads in which "users were a small minority" and nalline testing was absent. The project was described in two

phases: Phase I ran from 10-1-59 through 10-30-60 and Phase II from 11-1-60 through 9-30-62; the latter was described as using "more rigid control," including mandatory custody for experimentals and controls upon narcotic use detection. The six month follow-up data looked promising. The differences between experimentals and controls were significant on "recidivism" (new jail sentences or prison return) and marginally significant on proportion having no use detection or known offense, in favor of the experimentals. Experimentals numbered 423; controls, 95. These differences, however, disappeared at the twelve month follow-up; they did not reappear.

To assure that the experimentals were not being penalized unduly by the nalline testing feature, a sub-study compared experimentals with nalline-testing controls. Describing the results, Spencer (1963) states:

Differences found in narcotics detection, jail sentences and prison returns were small and fluctuating but 14% more of the NTCP than control subjects were in the community under active supervision at the end of 12 months, and 11% more at the end of the 18 months parole period studied. This gain could be reflecting the effects of NTCU (Narcotics Treatment Control Unit) placement, or smaller caseloads, or both... There were no significant differences in jail sentences and prison returns of parolees in 30-man and 75-man caseloads when nalline testing was administered to both groups. (p. 9)

NTCP III ran for two years, beginning in 1962, using 15-man and 45-man treatment caseloads compared to 70-man regu-

lar caseloads. Though no differences between the 15- and 45-man caseloads appeared in this phase, experimentals had significantly more favorable parole outcomes than controls.

A small sub-study of similar releasees to those in the NTCP revealed an interesting phenomenon. Two previous reports (Himelson and Margulies, 1965; and Little, 1965) had, generally, shown no difference in outcomes as a result of varied numbers of agent-parolee contacts. Since this factor is a major concomitant of caseload size variation it seemed reasonable to pursue the question. Sing (1967) took first releasee males during the first half of 1964 from the California Rehabilitation Center and followed them for one year. He observed that the larger the number of case contacts with the agent the greater the likelihood of detected outpatient status violations. He further noted that the correlation between number of case contacts per week and number of weeks case remains in the community was -.33. Sing (1967) stated: "It therefore appears from this study that more versus fewer agent-case contacts serves primarily to increase the chance of detecting outpatient violations." (p. 7)

NTCP III ended in 1964 and the California Department of Corrections Parole Work Unit Program (PWUP) (1966) began the next year. This project combined greater emphasis on determination of parolee needs with reduced caseloads. Time required to meet the general needs of the men in the caseload

rather than number of cases in the caseload was the primary consideration of this project. Cases having numerous needs were called "special" parolees and were assigned a workload value of 5 units; "regular" cases required 3 units of time to supervise and "conditionals" received a 1 unit value. Any combination of these types of cases totaling 120 units was deemed a full workload. About 6,000 of the California Department of Corrections' parolees were assigned to caseloads averaging 36 parolees.

This was a departure of radical proportions from the previous studies outlined. Many of these parolees were not in caseloads smaller in size than regular caseloads. They were in caseloads thought to take no more than 120 units of time to supervise. The other 6,000 California male adult parolees were in regular 72-man caseloads (the work unit concept not applying to these).

No differences appeared in the initial six months of PWUP (California Department of Corrections, 1966). Thereafter, the emphasis in evaluation changed to point out that returns to prison from California parole supervision were declining steadily (Burkhart, 1969) and this has been attributed to the existence of PWUP (CDC Parole and Community Services Division, 1971). Burkhart (1969) pointed out that differences between Work Units and Conventional Units were small. The California Department of Corrections (1971) reports

that the latest two year results of the program, for January 1968 through June 1969 parolees (numbering 7,692), revealed no differences between the groups. The Return to Prison rate for Work Unit parolees was 26.3 percent and for Conventional cases, 27.1 percent. The rate of "clean" ("no difficulty") cases was 18.2 and 15.6 percent, respectively.

Meanwhile, the United States Probation Office, Northern District of California, began (in 1965) a five year project to explore the effect of reduced caseloads on probation/parole outcome (as distinct from the above studies' state-parole-only focus). Cases were assigned to "intensive" (20 supervision cases and 1 presentence investigation per month), "ideal" (40 supervision cases and 2 presentence investigations per month), "regular" (approximately 80-100 supervision cases and 8 presentence investigations per month) or "minimum" (approximately 350 supervision cases--none other than written contact required except in violation or case-initiated circumstances--and no presentence investigations) caseloads. These assignments were made randomly during about the first half of the project and on the basis of four background factors during the second half. No essential differences were found among the caseloads except that the "intensive" supervision cases were subject to far more technical violations than those in any other caseload (Robison, Wilkins, Carter and Whal, 1969).

The San Francisco Project did document that the smaller caseloads received more "extensive" supervision (Lohman, Wah, Carter and Lewis, 1967). Robison, et al (1969) observed that any number proffered as an ideal caseload size (fifty or otherwise) is meaningless without systematic case classification of an empirical derivation and constitution of caseloads taking into account offender, officer, and treatment contemplated.

Another study in which this same phenomenon of a "definite increase" in number of technical violations of parole in small, intensive supervision caseloads appeared was reported from the state of Pennsylvania (Pennsylvania Probation and Parole Board 1969). That document concluded that small caseloads alone did not reduce recidivism. The minuscule differences between experimentals and controls tended to reveal more new crimes were committed by experimentals. However, this study included other features (like live-in facility usage) besides reduced caseloads, the effects of which were difficult to isolate.

The Oklahoma Department of Corrections (1972) reports on its three year Special Community Supervision Project (SCSP) in which 50-man caseloads of randomly selected probationers and parolees were scrutinized. Ninety per cent of the cases were probationers so the focus of the project is obvious. The initial comparison was between "mail-in" and "maximum" supervision

with a control group being defined after the project commenced. "Mail-in" referred to a case where reporting in person was required only when specified testing was scheduled and to required contact by mail once monthly. There were 38 in this group. "Maximum" implied that case and probation/parole officer were to have no less than two personal contacts per month. There were 214 in this group. The control group caseloads averaged about 160-170 cases with one contact per case per month as the supervision goal.

The report indicated that tests of randomness were developed demonstrating that the experimental and control groups were substantially alike. Note, however, that these groups were significantly different on several variables. The mail-in and maximum groups also differed significantly on several factors.

Official results of the study concluded that the reduced caseloads showed "no significant increment" in success rate compared to the control group. It described a large number of probationers/parolees as "self-correcting" and stated they can be supervised in caseloads of 150 or so. Caseloads of "30 to 40" were recommended for "persistent offenders."

Neithercutt and Gottfredson (1973) suggested that the report's conclusions be viewed with some reticence as regards effectiveness assessments. Chi square comparisons among these groups indicated no significant difference between "mail-in"

and control cases and between "mail-in" and "maximum" (the two types of experimental) cases. However, "maximum" cases fared significantly worse (had more "failures") than controls. Thus, not only did experimentals not do better, they did much worse. However, the follow-up period does not appear to be specified and perhaps the experimentals were "at risk" longer than the controls or the controls were inadvertently selected to succeed in greater proportions, particularly since that group was not formed until after the project was underway.

With equal lack of success, the Chemung County, New York public assistance agency (Wallace 1967) randomly assigned cases to 25-client caseloads, compared to control caseloads of 60, and attempted to use social casework services effectively in "multi-problem family" constellations. No statistically significant differences between demonstration and control groups appeared.

Juvenile Studies

Los Angeles County Probation Department's TOPS Project (1959) was an early comer to reduced caseload efforts, comparing 50 supervision cases and 6 court investigations per month caseloads to the regular 75 supervision cases with 8 investigations per month caseloads, from 1957 to 1959. In preparation for the project, officers received special training in casework dynamics, caseload management and recording techniques. Results were reported as favorable. There was a reduction in average length of detention at time of admission, reduction in the time a case remained actively under supervision, reduction in unnecessary court hearings and greater use of informal services by the experimentals.

The next major study was the Intensive Supervision Caseload Project (Adams, 1964). In 1963 overcrowding of females in the Juvenile Hall led to placing these girls in extra-mural caseloads of 15 (and, later, 12) instead of the usual 50-case placement loads. Four ISCP caseloads were compared to a matched group of controls, with results showing longer periods out of detention, fewer returns to Juvenile Hall, shorter stays on return and fewer Youth Authority commitments. Because of the lack of county funding, the project terminated after one year.

In June, 1959, the California Youth Authority (Johnson, 1962) conducted several reduced caseload studies. Ten experimental caseloads of 36 parolees were compared to five

control caseloads twice that size, using a random assignment scheme. An unusual feature of this study was periodic interview of cases and their families by research staff. At termination (in September, 1961) there were no significant differences between the two caseload types. There was evidence from a time-and-motion substudy that experimentals were not receiving as much additional service as had been planned but this accompanied the observation that many parolees needed so much added attention that much more service would be necessary in those instances. The study concluded that there must be more effective parole services, better-trained agents, more support services and the capacity to supply large amounts of service.

The California Youth Authority initiated its Community Treatment Program (CTP) in 1961, hoping to reduce institutional populations in the age group 13 through 19. Phase I (1961-1964) established this as a feasible goal and since then the CTP has moved into the intricacies of matching agents with wards and their evaluation (Sullivan, Grant and Grant, 1957). Experimentals were committed to Youth Authority institutions but were released immediately back into the community under intensive supervision (12-man caseloads). Controls went through the traditional institutional program and were paroled to conventional caseloads. Experimentals were matched with parole agents on a scale of interpersonal maturity (Sullivan, Grant and Grant, 1957). The

experimentals received intensive individual and group therapies. The most recent report (Palmer, 1971) indicated that on the whole, the experimental cases appeared to be doing better than control cases.

During the CTP period another Youth Authority project ran its course. The Narcotic Control Program (NCP) operated from May, 1962, through April, 1967, involving 714 (mostly male) parolees. The program's primary elements were anti-narcotic testing (nalline, urinalysis and skin search for marks), case-load sizes of 15 and 30 with intensive surveillance, abbreviated reconfinement, group and individual counseling and placement in private boarding residences. This project was marred by several unforeseen problems (a now familiar circumstance). For example, narcotics testing was twice discontinued (in April and August, 1965) and the short-term reconfinement feature was modified substantially in September, 1965.

A major problem in interpreting the results of this study was the lack of a control group. The final project report (Roberts, 1970) concluded that the NCP had not demonstrated "any superior or unique effectiveness in reducing general recidivism, or specific drug-involved recidivism, among wards admitted to the program."

A study (Hudson, 1973) was done in Minnesota among Field Services Division male and female parolees to age 18. With exceptions, all these juveniles released between August 1, 1970, and May 31, 1971, were followed for a 10-month period.

A randomly selected group was compared to the other portion of the same study pool and to the exclusion group to see if minimum supervision results would differ from those of regular supervision.

Hudson (1973) commented that simply assigning cases to differential degrees of parole supervision did not appear to have a significant impact on the parole adjustment of juveniles. It is noted that cases' close relatives and peers, compared to "more professionally defined helping people", were most frequently sought out by the parolees for help.

Summary

Some of the research studies, above, reported no significant differences between the performance of parolees or probationers on reduced caseloads and regular caseloads. Some reported significant differences. Others reported inconclusive results due to a lack of control, lack of funding towards the end of the project, lack of precision in study designs or lack of adequate knowledge of the parole process.

Nevertheless, Adams (1967) recommended that future researches should take the following into consideration: (1) appropriate types of treatment for particular types of clients; (2) qualifications and characteristics of treatment staff and the possibility of interaction between therapist type and offender type; (3) appropriate duration and intensity of treatment; and, (4) the possibility that probation, parole and other open-community procedures play more important roles in the total correctional process.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### Statement of the Problem

The purpose of the Intensive Supervision Project was to investigate whether or not probationers and parolees supervised by an officer with a caseload of 35 would make a more adequate adjustment than parolees supervised by officers with a caseload of 70. With a reduced caseload a supervisor was expected to be able to make more contacts and spend more time with his cases as well as provide the cases with more rehabilitative programs.

The opportunity afforded by this action project was utilized to test the following null hypotheses:

1. There is no significant difference between the overall mean adjustment of cases supervised by officers under reduced caseload and those supervised under regular caseload sizes.
2. There is no significant difference between the percentage of non-absconders among the cases supervised under reduced caseload and those supervised under regular caseload sizes.

It was also considered reasonable to test the following sub-hypotheses:

1. There is no significant difference between the number of contacts made by the officers with

the cases in the reduced caseloads and those in the regular caseloads.

2. There is no significant difference between the amount of time spent by the officers with the cases in the reduced caseloads and those in the regular caseloads.

#### Evaluation Instruments

The first step in the exploration of the hypotheses of the Intensive Supervision Project was the establishment of a suitable instrument for the collection of data for analysis. Care was taken in developing a form which would provide adequate qualitative and quantitative information about the activities and the individual participants. The advice of the participating Area Supervisors was taken into consideration in an effort to limit the paperwork burden on the field staff. Finally, two forms were decided upon. Copies of these forms are provided in Appendix A.

#### Intensive Supervision Form I

This form was designed to provide profile information on the individuals under supervision. The characteristics of the individual at the time of the commitment offense were recorded on the initial intake form. These items included race, sex, years of school completed, usual occupation, living arrangement, employment status, quality of support of dependents, the amount of earnings one year prior and the presence of any mental or physical abnormalities. Referring to the nature of the

conviction, the next three items on Form 1 were the type of offense committed, the type of court in which the person was tried, and the type of case. Age at the commencement and scheduled termination of the sentence was recorded as well as the incidence of alcohol and drug use. The nature of the sentence included the county in which the individual was sentenced, the length and type of sentence received and the risk classification of the individual. Included in the prior record section of the form was information pertaining to the number of felony and/or misdemeanor convictions previously received, the number of previous prison sentences served in adult and/or juvenile correction, and the number of previous probations and paroles. The last two items of Form 1 designated the group, either experimental or control, to which the individual was assigned.

#### Intensive Supervision Form 2

This form was designed to provide a monthly progress report on each case in the Intensive Supervision Project. The information included in this form consisted of quantitative data about the contacts the supervisor made with his cases. The contacts were defined as being made with the subject himself, his family, his employer and others pertinent to the case. Contacts by volunteers, paraprofessionals or other agencies interacting with the subject were also recorded. The total time involved in the contacts was recorded for each.

Form 2 was also designed to keep a monthly record of the subject's living pattern. The items in this section included: the subject's living arrangement, marital status, quality of support of dependents, employment status, present occupation, number of job changes, work attendance prior month, salary, earnings the prior month, years of schooling completed, and training completed. Performance of the individual while on parole or probation was measured by the treatment program used, the continuance of the individual under supervision, whether the individual's probation or parole was revoked or he was returned to prison, what new offenses were committed, and his overall adjustment. The date and type of discharge as well as the number of investigations were recorded as the last items on Form 2. A more complete description of the response characteristics for each of the information categories of Forms 1 and 2 is found in the coding manual, Appendix B.

#### The Questionnaire

A 32-item dichotomous (yes-no) questionnaire was developed to measure the job satisfaction of the supervisors as it was felt that attitudes toward jobs would have significant effects on the interaction of supervisor and case. The items on the questionnaire referred to the individual's feelings and perceptions of his job and what others saw as his role as a probation and parole officer.

The Opinion Survey

In addition to the questionnaire, an opinion survey was developed to be filled out by the participating probation and parole officers. This opinion survey was designed to acquire subjective information from participants by permitting a good deal of latitude in their replies. The opinion survey covered philosophical and programmatic perspectives of probation and parole, problem areas within the probation and parole system and attitudes toward the basic treatment variable in the Intensive Supervision Project, the case contact. Samples of the questionnaire and opinion survey can be found in Appendix C and Appendix D, respectively.

Sample Selection

The experimental and control groups were chosen by a stratified random sampling procedure according to geographical district. Since no detailed characteristics of the subject were known, random sampling was chosen as the most unbiased selection procedure. Restricting the sampling to each district ensured that those subjects chosen would be in an area small enough for the supervisors to cover. Instructions for drawing the random sample are included in Appendix E.

To the experimental group were assigned parolees who would not have been normally paroled and felons who normally would not have been on probation. Initially, the project failed to document this information. The only evidence supporting this

claim was that the total ending felon and parole caseload for the State of Florida increased to a certain extent between November, 1971, and December, 1972, the period when the Intensive Supervision Project was being implemented. Table 58 in Appendix F shows that the actual ending felon caseload in Florida exceeded the predicted ending caseloads from November, 1971, through December, 1972. The actual ending parole caseload exceeded the predicted ending caseloads from November, 1971, through August, 1972. It should be pointed out, however, that there were many factors controlling the actual ending caseload sizes and that the Intensive Supervision Project was only one of them.

The experimental groups consisted of 35 high risk parolees and probationers in each caseload and the control groups consisted of 70 parolees and probationers, 35 of which were high risk and 35 medium and low risk. Criteria for risk classification can be found in Appendix B.

The supervisors for the Intensive Supervision Project were Parole and Probation Officer II's with experience in parole and probation supervision. (For more information on qualifications of Parole Officer II, see Appendix H.) The officers were assigned to the project by an administrative decision-making process within each district. (For more information on selection of districts, refer to Appendix I.)

Project Implementation Procedures

The first activity on the Intensive Supervision Project itinerary was the selection of supervisors and the sampling procedure for subjects. This activity has been described in the Sample Selection chapter of this report. The selection process was scheduled for completion by November 19, 1971. The second administrative task was the organization, training, and orientation of the supervisors to the Intensive Supervision Project. This training process was conducted in three locations in the state, Miami, Tampa, and Tallahassee. Included in these training seminars was presentation of material concerning the general design of the project. This involved explanation of the source of funding as well as the conditions under which these funds were being granted. The goals of the project were outlined and the importance of evaluation in the project scheme was stressed.

The supervisors were also briefed in the use and application of the report forms and code book. The items on the forms were explained by the project director to ensure the proper recording of data. During these training sessions, questions were also answered concerning equipment needs and the administrative chain of command. Orientation of participant supervisors ran from November 19, 1971, to January 1, 1972.

The first month of operation began without a complete contingent field of supervisors. Due to the delays in receiv-

ing the grant, the administrative groundwork was not completed by January 1, 1972. The project was initiated on this date, however, with the supervisors that were available. By the beginning of February, the Intensive Supervision Project was operating with a complete contingent.

In January of 1972, the actual project commenced with the initial assignment of 4,471 subjects to the project. Supervisors completed the Information Sheet (Form 1) on each individual placed in their caseloads at the beginning of the supervision. A monthly performance report (Form 2) was compiled on each case at the end of every month. On a monthly schedule, both the information sheets and the monthly performance reports were submitted to the central office for processing.

The number and kind of the contact made was recorded throughout the project. The categories for the kind of contacts made were contacts made by the supervisor with the subject, his family, and his employer. Contacts were also recorded for volunteers, paraprofessionals, and other agencies or persons relevant to the subject's case. The time spent during the respective contacts was also recorded. As they were hypothesized to be affected by the treatment process, several variables were recorded as indicators of the subject's life situation. These variables included the subject's living arrangement, marital status, present occupation, number of job changes, work attendance in the prior month, years of schooling completed, and training completed.

The total performance of the parolee or probationer during his term under supervision was assessed monthly by the supervisor. The subject's status was recorded as either continuing on supervision, being issued a warrant as an absconder, or having his parole or probation revoked. A revocation was also accompanied by a response in the new offense category.

The response categories for the programs used provided a general description of various programs that might be employed in addressing different aspects of the subject's problems.

The Overall Adjustment score was a measure of the individual's compatibility with the program. This variable was coded as follows:

- 0 - Continued on Supervision - excellent adjustment, has no adjustment problems.
- 1 - Above average adjustment - coped with adjustment problems better than could reasonably be expected.
- 2 - Average Adjustment - coped with adjustment as well as could be expected.
- 3 - Below Average Adjustment - coped with adjustment problems.
- 4 - Poor Adjustment - unsatisfactory, however, continuing on supervision - prognosis may improve.
- 5 - Subject Missing - subject may have absconded but is being carried on caseload.
- 6 - Warrant Issued - warrant issued for subject.
- 7 - Return to Prison - subject returned to prison.

Termination from the project occurred when: (1) the subject successfully completed his parole or probation obligations; (2) the subject committed a new offense or for some reason was sent or returned to prison; (3) the subject failed to report or keep in contact with his supervisor for a period of 3 months and was considered an absconder; (4) the subject was transferred to another caseload not in the Intensive Supervision Project because of the loss of his supervisor; (5) death; (6) pardon; or, (7) court order.

At the termination of the project the supervisors were given the questionnaire and opinion survey to gauge their attitudes toward the Intensive Supervision Project as well as probation and parole in general. These documents are described in the instrument section of this chapter.

The staff of the Florida Parole and Probation Commission, Research, Statistics and Planning Section, coordinated the data collection and analysis. Forms were sorted and sent to the Carlton Data Center where the data was transferred to magnetic tapes. A print-out of the information on the Forms 1 and 2 was sent to the officers for correction and subsequently incorporated into the data tapes at the Carlton Data Center.

#### Data Analysis

Most of the data analysis was conducted at the Florida State University Computer Center.

Of the 9030 subjects in the Intensive Supervision Project, most of the data analyses were conducted on a select group of 1497. Members of this group were chosen on the basis of two criteria: risk classification and time spent in project. These criteria were imposed in order to obtain a more homogenous sub-sample with a maximum amount of continuous and comparable data. The sub-sample of 1497 individuals thus included only those parolees and probationers who were classified as high risk and who were involved in the Intensive Supervision Project for ten months or longer. In addition to this examination, analyses of non-revocation and non-absconder rates were conducted on the high risk individuals of the original 9030 sample. Finally, a content analysis of the questionnaire and opinion survey completed the data analysis of the project.

#### Analysis of the High Risk Cases with Ten Months Data

A Chi-square analysis was conducted on the offender characteristic variables of the 1,497 cases. This test was used to determine any statistically significant differences between experimental and control groups on each of these variables. An alpha level of .05 or better was accepted as sufficient for rejecting the null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between the characteristics of the experimental and control groups.

#### Analysis of the Original 9,030 Sample for Non-Absconder and Non-Revocation Rates

One-way analysis of variance was performed on the percentage of non-absconders and non-revocations for ten months

among the high risk parolees and probationers in the treatment groups to investigate any significant differences in the rate of non-absconders and non-revocations among the four groups. As significant difference was indicated by an F value significant at the .05 level or less. The Newman-Keuls procedure was used to determine any source of difference indicated by a significant F value.

#### Analysis of the Number and Amount of Contacts

To test the sub-hypothesis of no significant difference between the number of contacts made, and the amount of time spent with the cases in the experimental group, the following analyses were conducted. Two-way analysis of variance was employed to investigate any difference in the number of contacts made by the officer with the cases; the amount of time spent by the officers with the cases; the number of contacts made by the officers and the amount of time spent by the officers with the families of the cases; the number of contacts made by the officers and the amount of time spent by the officers with the employers of the cases; the number of contacts made by the paraprofessionals with the cases; the number of contacts made by the volunteers with the cases; and the number of contacts made with the cases by state or county agencies or private organizations on a contractual basis during each month for the 10 months of the project. A significance level of .05 or better was used to indicate any significant difference.

One-way analysis of variance was conducted to test the hypothesis of no difference in the mean frequency of individuals over ten months receiving specific rehabilitative programs not contractual in nature. A significance level of .05 or better was used to determine any significant difference.

Analysis of the Questionnaire (Appendix C )

The questionnaire was scored and the results tabulated according to the frequency of yes and no answers. The number of yes answers was used as an indicator of supervisory job satisfaction. Although no standardized scale was available to rate the degree of job satisfaction that each officer had from his score, a qualitative measure that was adopted was the number of yes responses relative to the 32 items in the questionnaire; that is, the lower his score (yes answers) the higher was his job satisfaction.

The questionnaire was tested for internal reliability using the Spearman-Brown Split-Half Technique (Cronbach, 1970) in odd-even numbered items.

Analysis of the Opinion Survey (Appendix D)

The responses to each item in the opinion survey were analyzed for typical or modal responses. Responses were classified and the frequencies of officers' responses were tabulated.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESULTS

#### Comparison of the Frequency Distribution of Groups According to Population Characteristics

In order to verify the assumption that the treatment groups were not statistically different with respect to their population characteristics, the frequency distributions of these variables were compared using the chi square,  $\chi^2$ , test. Population characteristics considered were race-sex, offense, length of sentence, characteristics at the time of offense such as marital status, years of schooling, training level, occupation, living arrangement, employment status, support of dependents, earnings one year prior, mental and physical abnormalities, use of alcohol, use of drugs, number of prior felony convictions, prior misdemeanor convictions, prior adult prison sentences, prior juvenile prison sentences, prior probations and prior paroles; and characteristics at the beginning of supervision such as age, case type and type of locality (see Tables 1 through 23).

Chi-square tests of these 23 characteristics show that the frequency distributions of the experimental and control groups are not significantly different from one another with respect to the following: case type (Table 12), race-sex (Table 1), marital status (Table 2), earnings one year prior (Table 9), length of sentence (Table 16), number of prior felony convictions (Table 17), prior misdemeanor convictions (Table 18), prior adult

prison sentences (Table 19) and prior juvenile prison sentences (Table 20). The experimental and control groups were shown to be significantly different on the remaining 14 characteristics at the .05 level or less using the  $\chi^2$  test. The results of the at the .05 level or less using the  $\chi^2$  test (see Tables 3-8; 10; 11; 13-15; 21-23).

TABLE 1

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY RACE-SEX

<u>Race and Sex</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
White Male	422	473	895	59.79
White Female	40	30	70	4.68
Non-white Male	229	245	474	31.66
Non-white Female	22	36	58	3.87
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$\chi^2 = 4.9$   
df = 4  
.30 > p > .20

On the variable "race-sex" (Table 1), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 2

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
MARITAL STATUS AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Single	345	351	696	46.49
Married	108	230	418	27.92
Common Law	38	39	77	5.15
Widowed (never remarried)	9	6	15	1.00
Divorced (never remarried)	57	62	119	7.95
Separated (not living with spouse)	56	54	110	7.35
Illegal Relationship (homosexual)	4	3	7	0.47
Remarried (married more than once and living with present spouse)	14	29	43	2.87
Not reported	2	10	12	0.80
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$\chi^2 = 12.5$   
df = 8  
.20 > p > .10

On the variable "marital status at time of offense" (Table 2), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 3

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
YEARS OF SCHOOLING AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Years of Schooling</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
No schooling	8	9	17	1.14
Grades 1-8	185	242	427	28.52
Grades 9-12	343	323	666	44.49
High School Graduate	111	122	233	15.56
Part College or A.A. Degree	47	63	110	7.35
College Graduate B.S. or B.A. Degree	12	6	18	1.20
Higher College Degree	2	1	3	0.20
Information not known	5	18	23	1.54
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$\chi^2 = 21.54$   
df = 7  
.01 > p > .001

On the variable "years of schooling at the time of offense" (Table 3), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a slight edge in education in the "Grades 9-12," "College Graduate" and "Higher College Degree" categories, while in the "High School Graduate" category the two groups are represented proportionately.

TABLE 4

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
TRAINING LEVEL AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Training</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
None	557	589	1,146	76.55
Vocational Tech. School	56	42	98	6.55
Business	10	21	31	2.07
All Others, including Not reported	90	132	222	14.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$\chi^2 = 11.53$   
 $df = 4$   
 $.01 > p > .001$

On the variable "training level at the time of offense" (Table 4), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experi-

mental group has a slight edge in the "Vocational-Technical School" training category while the control group has an edge in the "Business" training category.

TABLE 5

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
USUAL OCCUPATION AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
None	92	81	173	11.56
Blue collar	565	616	1,181	78.89
White collar	47	53	100	6.68
Not reported	9	34	43	2.87
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$\chi^2 = 15.517$   
 $df = 3$   
 $.01 > p > .001$

On the variable "usual occupation at time of offense" (Table 5), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other. The probability was between .01 and .001.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a moderate edge in the "None" category while in "Blue Collar" and "White Collar" categories the two groups are represented proportionately.

TABLE 6

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Living Arrangement</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Alone	95	113	208	13.89
Parental or family	356	314	670	44.76
Conjugal family with or without children, inc. common law	208	292	500	33.40
Other arrangements, inc. homosexual	54	65	119	7.95
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$\chi^2 = 16.180$   
 $df = 3$   
 $.01 > p > .001$

On the variable "Living Arrangement at Time of Offense" (Table 6), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other. The probability is between .01 and .001.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a moderate edge in the "Parental or Family" category while in the other categories the control group has a moderate edge.

TABLE 7 A

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
EMPLOYMENT-EDUCATIONAL STATUS AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Unemployed & out of school	200	165	365	24.38
Unemployed & in school	45	34	79	5.28
Employed Part-time & out of school	81	71	152	10.15
Employed Part-time & in school	7	29	36	2.41
Employed Full-time & out of school	376	480	856	57.18
Employed Full-time & in school	3	4	7	0.47
Not Reported	1	1	2	0.13
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$\chi^2 = 28.46$   
df = 6  
p>.001

On the variable "employment-educational status at the time of offense" (Table 7A), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other. The probability is greater than .001.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a moderate edge in the "unemployed and out of school ,," "unemployed and in school" and "employed part-time and out of school" categories, while the control group has a large edge in the "employed part-time and in school" category and only a moderate edge in the "employed

full-time and out of school" category. The other two categories of "employed full-time and in school" and "not reported" are represented proportionately.

It was suspected that one of the two variables of education or employment may be the source of the significance, so two additional Chi-square were done. The following is the result:

TABLE 7 B

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
EDUCATIONAL STATUS AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Educational Status</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
In School	55	67	122	0.082
Out School	657	716	1,373	0.918
Total	712	783	1,495	100.00

$\chi^2 = 0.323$  \* The two unreported cases were dropped in this calculation.  
 $df = 1$   
 $.09 > p > .8$

On the variable "educational status at the time of offense" (Table 7B), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 7 C

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Unemployed	245	199	444	29.7
Employed Part-time	88	100	188	12.6
Employed Full-time	379	484	863	57.7
Total	712	783	1,495	100.00

$\chi^2 = 15.217$  \* The two unreported cases were dropped in this calculation.  
 $df = 2$   
 $p < .001$

On the variable "employment status at the time of offense" (Table 7C), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other. The probability is greater than .001.

It would appear that employment made the difference rather than educational status at the time of offense. Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a moderate edge in the "unemployment" category and the control group has a moderate edge in the "full-time employment" category, while in the "part-time employment" category the two groups are represented proportionately.

TABLE 8

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY SUPPORT  
OF DEPENDENTS AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Support of Dependents</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Had no dependents	413	430	843	56.31
Had dependents & support was unsat.	101	84	185	12.36
Had dependents & support was sat.	188	254	442	29.53
Not Reported	11	16	27	1.80
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$\chi^2 = 9.34$   
 $df = 3$   
.05 > p > .02

On the variable "Support of Dependents at the Time of Offense" (Table 8), the experimental and the control groups were statis-

tically different from each other. The probability is between .05 and .02.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has proportionately more cases in the "Had no Dependents" and "Had Dependents" and "Support was Unsatisfactory" categories while in the "Had Dependents and Support was Satisfactory" and "Not Reported" categories the control group has a proportionately higher number of cases.

TABLE 9

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY EARNINGS  
ONE YEAR PRIOR TO PRESENT OFFENSE

<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
On Public Assist.	17	20	37	2.47
Not on Pub. Assist. and earning less than \$3,000 per annum	278	273	551	36.81
Earnings ranging from:				
\$3,000 - 4,999	185	236	421	28.12
\$5,000 - 9,999	144	143	287	19.17
\$10,000 - 14,999	9	14	23	1.54
\$15,000 - 19,999	2	4	6	0.40
\$20,000 per annum	2	7	9	0.60
Not Reported	76	87	163	10.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$\chi^2 = 8.39$   
 $df = 7$   
.30 > p > .20

On the variable "earnings one year prior to present offense" (Table 9), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 10

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ABNORMALITIES AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Abnormality</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
None	451	530	981	65.53
Subnormal Intelligence and Other mental or Emotional abnormalities	199	208	407	27.19
Chronic physical ill health	7	6	13	.87
Speech defect and other physical abnormalities	13	18	24	1.60
Both physical and mental abnormalities	36	15	51	3.41
Unknown	7	14	21	1.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 16.940 \\ df &= 5 \\ .01 > p > .001 \end{aligned}$$

On the variable "mental and physical abnormalities at time of offense" (Table 10), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a very slight edge in the "Subnormal intelligence and other mental or emotional

"abnormalities" category, and in "Chronic physical ill health", "Speech defect and other physical abnormalities", and "Both physical and mental abnormalities" categories has a very substantial edge over the control group. In the other two categories ("None" and "Unknown") the control group has the edge. One could conclude that the experimental group had a higher proportion of cases with both mental and/or physical abnormalities at the time of offense.

TABLE 11

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY OFFENSE

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Homicide	91	139	230	15.36
Robbery	42	46	88	5.88
Rape	6	7	13	0.87
Other Sex Offenses	35	32	67	4.48
Assault	83	90	173	11.56
Burglary & Larceny	174	189	363	24.25
Fraud & Embezzlement	34	52	86	5.74
Auto Theft	28	18	46	3.07
Drug Law	165	139	304	20.31
Other	55	72	127	8.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 18.43 \\ df &= 9 \\ .05 &> p > .02 \end{aligned}$$

On the variable "offense" (Table 11), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other. The probability is between .05 and .02.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may

be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a very slight to moderate edge in the following categories: "Other Sex Offenses", "Assault", "Burglary and Larceny", "Auto Theft" and "Drug Law". The control group has a moderate edge in the "Homicide", "Fraud and Embezzlement" and "Others" categories, while the two groups are represented proportionately in the "Robbery" and "Rape" categories.

TABLE 12

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY TYPE

Type	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Parolee	168	207	375	25.05
Probationer	545	577	1,122	74.95
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 1.60 \\ df &= 1 \\ .30 > p > .20 \end{aligned}$$

On the variable "Type" (Table 12), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 13

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY AGE AT THE BEGINNING OF SUPERVISION

<u>Age at start of supervision</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
<u>Years</u>				
17 and below	124	115	239	15.97
18 - 25	228	213	441	29.46
26 - 35	200	210	410	27.39
36 - 45	98	116	214	14.29
46 - 60	86	120	180	12.02
60 and above	3	10	13	0.87
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 24.8106 \\ df &= 5 \\ p > .001 \end{aligned}$$

On the variable "age at start of supervision" (Table 13), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other. The probability is greater than .001.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group appears to have more than the expected number of cases in the age categories "17 and below," "18-25" and "26-35," while the control group has more than the expected number of cases in the age categories "36-45," "46-60" and "60 and above." One would think that the experimental group was proportionately younger than the control group.

TABLE 14

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
USE OF ALCOHOL

<u>Use of Alcohol</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Use never contributed to delinquency	319	449	768	51.30
Excessive use: Not a factor in instant-offense	51	57	108	7.22
Excessive use: Was a factor in instant offense	146	172	318	21.24
Use - but not a factor in instant offense	197	106	303	20.24
Not reported	0	0	0	0.00
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 48.54 \\ df &= 3 \\ p &> .001 \end{aligned}$$

On the variable "Use of Alcohol" (Table 14), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other. The probability was greater than .001.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has proportionately greater number of cases in the "Use - but not a factor in instant offense", while the control group has proportionately more cases in the "Use never contributed to Delinquency", and "Excessive Use: Was a factor in instant offense" categories. The "Excessive Use Not a factor in instant offense" category has the expected frequency in both the experimental and control groups.

TABLE 15  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
DRUG USE

<u>Drug Use</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
No history of drug use or known use of drugs	481	601	1,082	72.28
Any use of dangerous drugs, including marijuana, opiates, barbiturates, etc.	206	133	339	22.64
Any use of marijuana	26	50	76	5.08
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$\chi^2 = 37.07$   
 $df = 2$   
 $p > .001$

On the variable "Drug Use" (Table 15), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other. The probability is greater than .001.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be point-

ed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a moderate edge in only the "Any Use of Dangerous Drugs..." category while the other two categories are proportionately higher in the control group.

TABLE 16

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY LENGTH OF SENTENCE

<u>Length of Sentence</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Controls</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Less than one year	1	1	2	0.13
One year to three years	351	355	706	47.16
Four years to seven years	220	262	482	32.20
Eight years to twelve years	108	112	220	14.70
Thirteen and fourteen years	3	4	7	0.47
Fifteen years	9	11	20	1.34
Life	16	38	54	3.60
Not Reported	5	1	6	0.40
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$\chi^2 = 12.40$   
 $df = 7$   
 $.10 > p > .05$

On the variable "length of sentence" (Table 16), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 17

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONY CONVICTIONS

<u>Number of Prior Felony Convictions</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
None	469	553	1,022	68.27
1-3	217	203	420	28.06
4-6	19	24	43	2.87
7 or more	8	4	12	0.77
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$\chi^2 = 5.653$   
 $df = 3$   
 $.20 > p > .10$

On the variable "number of prior felony convictions" (Table 17), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 18

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
NUMBER OF PRIOR MISDEMEANOR CONVICTIONS

<u>Number of Prior Misdemeanor Convictions</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
None	237	278	515	34.40
1 - 3	295	291	586	39.14
4 - 6	99	116	215	14.36
7 - 8	60	78	138	9.22
9 - 12	7	15	22	1.47
13+	12	5	17	1.14
Information not known	3	1	4	0.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 10.43 \\ df &= 6 \\ .20 &> p > .10 \end{aligned}$$

On the variable "number of prior misdemeanor convictions" (Table 18), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 19

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY NUMBER  
OF PRIOR ADULT PRISON SENTENCES

<u>Number of Prior Adult Prison Sentences</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
None	527	595	1,122	74.95
1 - 3	159	158	317	21.17
4 - 6	19	26	45	3.01
7 - 8	5	5	10	0.67
9 - 12	2	0	2	0.13
Information not known	1	0	1	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$$\begin{aligned} \chi^2 &= 4.86 \\ df &= 5 \\ .50 &> p > .30 \end{aligned}$$

On the variable "number of prior adult prison sentences" (Table 19), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 20

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY NUMBER OF PRIOR JUVENILE PRISON SENTENCES

<u>Number of Prior Juvenile Prison Sentences</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
None	599	689	1,288	86.03
1 - 3	106	87	193	12.89
4 - 6	5	8	13	0.87
7 - 8	1	0	1	0.07
9 - 12	1	0	1	0.07
13+	0	0	0	0.00
Information not known	1	0	1	0.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$\chi^2 = 4.80268$   
 $df = 2$   
 $.10 > p > .05$

On the variable "Number of Prior Juvenile Prison Sentences" (Table 20), the experimental and the control groups were not statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

TABLE 21

## FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATIONS

<u>Number of Prior Probations</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
None	520	625	1,145	76.49
1 - 3	189	153	342	22.84
4 or more	4	6	10	0.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$\chi^2 = 13.22$   
 $df = 2$   
 $.01 > p > .001$

On the variable "number of prior probations" (Table 21), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other between probabilities .01 and .001.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a slight edge in 1-3 prior probations category while in the two other categories the control group has a slight edge.

TABLE 22  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
NUMBER OF PRIOR PAROLES

<u>Number of Prior Paroles</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
None	662	701	1,363	91.05
1 - 3	46	80	126	8.41
4 or more	5	3	8	0.54
Total	713	784	1,497	100.00

$\chi^2 = 9.23$   
 $df = 2$   
 $.05 > p > .01$

On the variable "number of prior paroles" (Table 22), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other. The probability is between .05 and .01.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a very slight edge in the "4 or more" prior paroles category, while in the other categories the control group has a slight edge.

TABLE 23

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF CASES BY  
TYPE OF LOCALITY AT TIME OF SUPERVISION

Type of Location	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Urban	602	502	1,104	73.75
Suburban	67	163	230	15.36
Rural	44	119	163	10.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>

$\chi^2 = 80.45$   
 $df = 2$   
 $p = .01$

On the variable "type of locality at time of supervision" (Table 23), the experimental and the control groups were statistically different from each other at the .05 level.

Considering that the experimental group had 47.6% and the control group had 52.37% of the total sample, it may be pointed out that relevant calculations show that the experimental group has a substantial edge in the "urban" category while in the other categories the control group has a very substantial edge. It may have been interesting to study the results with a more balanced sample.

Results and Interpretations of Null Hypotheses

The format for the remainder of this section will be a restatement of the Null Hypotheses followed by the statistical analysis for each variable tested. Where the variable was found to be significant an interpretation and/or discussion will be given.

$H_0$  There is no significant difference between the overall mean adjustment of cases supervised by officers under reduced caseloads (experimental group) and those supervised under regular caseloads (control group).

In order to statistically test this Null hypothesis, the Mann-Whitney U was applied to test whether there was a significant difference between the mean overall adjustment scores of the experimental group and those of the control group.

The mean overall adjustment of the cases in the experimental and control groups over ten months was tabulated. The data are shown in Table 24. It is observed that the monthly mean overall adjustment for the control cases ranged from .70 to .87 with a mean for ten months of .78. These values fall within the points 0 (excellent adjustment) and 1 (above average adjustment) in the overall adjustment scale.

TABLE 24

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT SCORES\*  
FOR THE TOTAL POPULATION OVER TEN MONTHS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Maximum</u>	<u>Median</u>
1	1.04	.70	.86	0	3.00	.80
2	1.00	.74	.87	0	3.00	.82
3	1.02	.78	.90	0	3.00	.84
4	1.04	.73	.88	0	3.00	.84
5	1.05	.78	.91	0	3.00	.86
6	1.02	.78	.89	0	3.00	.85
7	1.03	.81	.91	0	3.00	.86
8	1.04	.78	.90	0	3.00	.84
9	1.33	.83	1.07	0	3.00	.89
10	1.32	.87	1.09	0	3.00	.88
Mean	1.09	.78	.93	0	3.00	.85

$$N_1 = N_2 = 10$$

$$U = 0$$

$$P > .001$$

\* Codes for Overall Adjustment Rating

Continued on Supervision:

- 0) Excellent adjustment - had no adjustment problems
- 1) Above average adjustment - coped with adjustment problems better than could be reasonably expected.
- 2) Average adjustment - coped with adjustment problems as well as could reasonably be expected.
- 3) Below average adjustment - coped with adjustment problems.
- 4) Poor adjustment - unsatisfactory, however, continuing on supervision - prognosis may improve.

Subject Missing:

- 5) Subject may have absconded, but is being carried on case load.

Warrant Issued:

- 6) Warrant issued for subject.

Returned to Prison:

- 7) Subject returned to prison.

On the other hand, the experimental cases had a monthly mean overall adjustment ranging from 1.00 to 1.32 with a 10-month mean of 1.09. These values fall within points 1 (above average adjustment) and 2 (below average adjustment) in the overall adjustment scale.

It is also observed that the mean overall adjustment for the whole sample (1497 cases) ranged from 0 (excellent adjustment) to 3 (below average adjustment). Furthermore, the median for the whole sample (1497 cases) for the ten months fell within the 0 (excellent adjustment) and 1 (above average adjustment) points of the over-all adjustment scale.

Results of the Mann-Whitney U indicated that the experimental and control groups differed significantly ( $P < .001$ ) on their mean overall adjustment scores.

Further analysis of the experimental and control group adjustment scores across the 23 population characteristics was conducted by means of the Mann-Whitney U. The results of these tests showed the groups to be significantly different on the mean overall adjustment score of the population characteristics.

For a further discussion of these analyses refer to Appendix G.

2.H<sub>O</sub> There is no significant difference between the percentage of non-absconders among the cases supervised under reduced caseload and those supervised under regular caseload.

Analysis of the Original Sample for Non-Revocations and Non-Absconders

The original sample of 9,030 cases was analyzed to compare the number of non-absconders and non-revocations among the parolees and probationers in the experimental and control groups. The percentage distribution of non-absconders and non-revocations each month by case-type and treatment group is shown in Tables 25 and 26, respectively.

TABLE 25

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-ABSCONDERS  
BY MONTH AND TYPE WITHIN GROUPS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>		<u>Control</u>	
	<u>Probationer</u>	<u>Parolee</u>	<u>Probationer</u>	<u>Parolee</u>
1	99.25	99.59	99.62	99.20
2	99.28	99.80	99.36	100.00
3	98.95	98.79	99.29	99.83
4	97.38	100.00	98.78	99.30
5	99.50	99.51	98.73	99.28
6	98.75	99.36	97.82	98.44
7	98.65	98.27	97.94	98.19
8	98.33	98.69	98.19	98.56
9	98.63	97.53	98.69	98.14
10	98.33	98.12	99.15	98.20
Mean	98.70	98.97	98.76	98.91

TABLE 26

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NON-REVOCATIONS  
BY MONTH AND TYPE

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>		<u>Control</u>	
	<u>Probationer</u>	<u>Parolee</u>	<u>Probationer</u>	<u>Parolee</u>
1	99.67	99.17	99.27	99.81
2	99.52	99.39	99.43	100.00
3	98.52	99.60	99.15	99.14
4	99.70	99.40	99.50	99.82
5	99.63	99.51	99.70	99.82
6	99.55	99.36	99.74	99.65
7	99.27	99.37	98.74	99.64
8	98.94	98.53	99.53	99.46
9	99.09	98.92	99.48	99.63
10	99.61	98.96	99.66	99.48
Mean	99.35	99.22	99.42	99.64

The data were analyzed using one-way analysis of variance to test for any significant difference among the four groups. Table 27 shows that there was no significant difference in the percentage of absconders among the four groups. Table 28 shows that there was a significant difference in the percentage distribution of non-revocations.

TABLE 27

ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF MONTHLY PERCENTAGE  
OF NON-ABSCONDERS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
Between Groups	1.52	3	.51	1.31
Within Groups	14.10	36	.39	
Total	15.62	39		

TABLE 28

ONE-WAY ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF MONTHLY PERCENTAGE  
OF NON-REVOCATIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TYPE

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
Between Groups	3	.95	.32	3.2*
Within Groups	36	3.69	.10	
Total	39	4.63		

\* Significant at the .05 level.

The Newman-Keuls test was conducted to determine which groups were significantly different. Table 29 summarizes the results of the Newman-Keuls test. It is shown that there were significantly more non-revocations among the parolees in the control group than among the parolees in the experimental group. Control group probationers also had more non-revocations than their experimental group counterparts but the difference was not significant. For a discussion of this out-come, see page 79

TABLE 29

## NEWMAN-KEULS TEST FOR DIFFERENCES AMONG THE MEANS

	<u>Experimental</u>		<u>Control</u>	
	<u>Parolee</u>	<u>Probationer</u>	<u>Probationer</u>	<u>Parolee</u>
Ordered Means:	99.22	99.35	99.42	99.64
Difference Between Means:	0	.13	.20	.42**
	0		.07	.29
		0		.22
			0	
		r=2	r=3	r=4
q. <sub>.99</sub> (r,36)		2.88	3.47	3.81
( $\sqrt{MS_{\text{error}}/N}$ ) q. <sub>.99</sub> (r,65)		.79	.35	.38

\*\* Significant at the .05 level

1. $H_0'$  There is no significant difference between the number of contacts made by the officers with the cases in the reduced caseloads and those in the regular caseloads.

#### Comparison of Contacts

The mean number of contacts made each month by each officer with a case, and the case's family and employer in either the experimental or control group is shown in Tables 30, 31 and 32, respectively. It is evident from Table 30

TABLE 30

## MEAN NUMBER OF OFFICER CONTACTS WITH CASE BY MONTH

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
1	2.12	1.47
2	2.04	1.36
3	2.26	1.45
4	2.33	1.46
5	2.17	1.17
6	2.36	1.38
7	2.08	1.38
8	2.11	1.41
9	1.86	1.23
10	1.88	1.16
Mean	2.12	1.35

TABLE 31

MEAN NUMBER OF OFFICER CONTACTS WITH FAMILY  
OF CASE BY MONTH

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
1	.98	.60
2	.95	.57
3	.92	.51
4	.98	.51
5	.93	.47
6	1.14	.62
7	.98	.49
8	.98	.56
9	.96	.51
10	.90	.46
Mean	.97	.53

TABLE 32

MEAN NUMBER OF OFFICER CONTACTS WITH EMPLOYER OF CASE  
BY MONTH

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
1	.82	.58
2	1.01	.58
3	.97	.57
4	1.13	.45
5	.87	.41
6	1.24	.50
7	1.22	.50
8	1.08	.54
9	1.06	.51
10	.98	.45
Mean	1.12	.51

that on the average the cases in the experimental group received more contacts each month than the cases in the control group. The employer and family of the cases in the experimental group also received more contacts each month than those in the control group.

Two-way analysis of variance summaries in the number of contacts made by each officer with a case and the case's family and employer in the experimental or control group by month are shown in Tables 33, 34 and 35, respectively. In Table 33 it is observed that the experimental cases received significantly more contacts than the control cases. It is also observed in Tables 34 and 35 that the family and employer of the experimental cases received more contacts than those of the control cases.

TABLE 33

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF NUMBER OF OFFICER CONTACTS  
WITH CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
10 Months	.30	9	.03	11.25**
Treatment Groups	3.00	1	3.00	222.22**
10 Months x Treatment Groups	.08	9	.01	3.12**
Error Terms:				
Case within Groups	20.12	1495	.01	
10 Months x Case within Groups	39.94	13455	.003	

\*\*Significant at the .01 level.

TABLE 34

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF NUMBER  
OF OFFICER CONTACTS WITH FAMILY  
OF CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degree of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F value</u>
10 Months	.06	9	.01	3.08**
Treatment Group	.97	1	.97	120.36**
10 Months x Treatment Groups	.01	9	.001	.46
Error Terms: Case within Groups	12.00	1495	.01	
10 Months x case within group	27.43	13455	.002	

\*\* Significant at the .01 level.

TABLE 35

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF NUMBER OF OFFICER CONTACTS WITH  
EMPLOYER OF CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degree of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
10 Months	.01	9	.01	5.97**
Treatment Group	1.38	1	1.38	173.95**
10 Months x Treatment Group	.11	9	.01	7.40**
Error Terms Case within Group	11.90	1495	.01	
10 Months x Case within groups	22.43	13455	.002	

\*\* Significant at the .01 level.

A minor observation in all three tables is that the cases and the family and employer of the cases received significantly more contacts in certain months than in other months.

The mean number of contacts made by the community volunteers and paraprofessionals and the mean number of contractual services provided by other state or county agencies or private organizations are shown in Tables 36, 37 and 38, respectively.

TABLE 36

MEAN NUMBER OF VOLUNTEER CONTACTS WITH CASE  
FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
1	.25	.09
2	.76	.16
3	.86	.12
4	.82	.19
5	.95	.12
6	.78	.30
7	.72	.34
8	.74	.28
9	.76	.29
10	.75	.32
Mean	.74	.22

TABLE 37

MEAN NUMBER OF PARA-PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS  
WITH CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
1	.08	.06
2	.06	.05
3	.05	.03
4	.02	.00
5	.03	.00
6	.04	.00
7	.03	.01
8	.02	.00
9	.01	.00
10	.00	.00
Mean	.03	.01

TABLE 38

MEAN NUMBER OF CONTACTS BETWEEN CASE AND  
OTHER AGENCIES FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
1	.91	.34
2	.70	.31
3	.74	.28
4	.78	.18
5	.75	.20
6	.93	.25
7	.82	.24
8	.62	.22
9	.56	.25
10	.50	.19
Mean	.73	.25

The agencies or organizations considered are the following: psychological evaluations, psychiatric sources, Division of Family Services, drug therapy, medical services, State Employment Service, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Alcoholics Anonymous, and the Division of Mental Health. The cases in the experimental group on the average received more contacts from the community volunteers and para-professionals and more services from other state or county agencies or private organizations. The data explained by analyses of variance are summarized in Tables 39, 40 and 41.

TABLE 39

## ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF NUMBER OF VOLUNTEER CONTACTS WITH CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
10 Months	.22	9	.02	5.57**
Treatment Group	1.34	1	1.34	5.88**
10 Months x Treatment Groups	.17	9	.02	4.20**
Error Terms Case within Groups	341.23	1495	.228	
10 Months x Case within Groups	58.96	13455	.004	

\*\* Significant at the .01 level

TABLE 40

## ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF NUMBER OF PARA-PROFESSIONAL CONTACTS WITH CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
10 Months	.01	9	.001	16.15**
Treatment Group	.002	1	.002	14.82**
10 Months x Treatment Groups	.001	9	.000	.87
Error Terms:				
Case within Groups	.210	1495	.000	
10 Months x Case Within Groups	.88	13455	.000	

\*\*Significant at the .01 level.

TABLE 41

## ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF NUMBER OF CONTACTS BETWEEN CASE AND OTHER AGENCIES FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
10 Months	.13	9	.01	8.41**
Treatment Group	1.17	1	1.17	96.98**
10 Months x Treatment Group	.08	9	.01	5.01**
Error Terms:				
Case within Groups	18.07	1495	.01	
10 Months x Case within Groups	22.71	13455	.002	

\*\*Significant at the .01 level.

The analyses indicated that there were significantly more contacts made by community volunteers and para-professionals with the experimental cases than with the control cases. Also, the experimental cases received significantly more contractual services from state or county agencies or private organizations.

2.<sub>H<sub>o</sub></sub> There is no significant difference between the amount of time spent by the officers with the cases in the reduced caseloads and those in the regular caseloads.

The mean amount of time spent by each officer during contact each month with a case and family and employer of the case in either the experimental or control group is shown in Tables 42, 43, and 44 , respectively. It is observed that on

TABLE 42

MEAN AMOUNT OF TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT IN CONTACT  
WITH CASE IN TEN MONTHS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
1	1.00	2.00
2	1.12	.41
3	1.21	.33
4	1.28	.44
5	1.21	.33
6	1.18	.27
7	1.22	.44
8	1.06	.38
9	1.02	.42
10	.90	.32
Mean	1.12	.53

TABLE 43

MEAN AMOUNT OF TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT IN CONTACT  
WITH FAMILY OF CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
1	.40	.13
2	.36	.10
3	.34	.11
4	.41	.09
5	.38	.08
6	.49	.08
7	.41	.08
8	.36	.09
9	.41	.08
10	.37	.08
Mean	.39	.09

TABLE 44

MEAN AMOUNT OF TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT IN CONTACT  
WITH EMPLOYER OF CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Month</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
1	.26	.08
2	.31	.07
3	.30	.09
4	.38	.06
5	.32	.05
6	.42	.08
7	.59	.07
8	.35	.07
9	.34	.05
10	.36	.10
Mean	.36	.07

the average, more time was spent with the cases and the family and employer of the cases in the experimental group than in the control group. The data explained by a two-way analysis of variance are summarized in Tables 45, 46, and 47, respectively. The analysis indicated that the amount of time spent with the cases and the family and employer of the cases in the experimental group was significantly more than with the control group.

TABLE 45

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT (IN HOURS)  
IN CONTACT WITH CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
10 Months	1.09	9	.121	54.22**
Treatment Group	1.72	1	1.72	224.34**
10 Months x Treatment Groups	1.46	9	.16	72.86**
Error Terms:				
Case within Group	11.47	1495	.01	
10 Months x Case within Group	30.00	13455	.002	

\*\*Significant at the .01 level

TABLE 46

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF AMOUNT OF TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT IN  
CONTACT WITH FAMILY OF CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
10 Months	.01	9	.001	2.7**
Treatment Group	.46	1	.46	244.44**
10 Months x Treatment Groups	.01	9	.001	3.66**
Error Terms: Case within Groups	2.81	1495	.002	
10 Months x Case with Groups	4.25	13455	.000	

\*\*Significant at .01 level.

TABLE 47

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE OF AMOUNT OF TIME (IN HOURS) SPENT  
IN CONTACT WITH EMPLOYER OF CASE FOR TEN MONTHS

<u>Source of Variation</u>	<u>Sum of Squares</u>	<u>Degrees of Freedom</u>	<u>Mean Sum of Squares</u>	<u>F Value</u>
10 Months	.04	9	.004	3.62**
Treatment Groups	.42	1	.42	162.27**
10 Months x Treatment Groups	.04	9	.004	3.76**
Error Terms Case within Groups	3.83	1495	.003	
10 Months x Case Within Groups	16.02	13455	.001	

\*\*Significant at the .01 level.

### Discussion of Findings

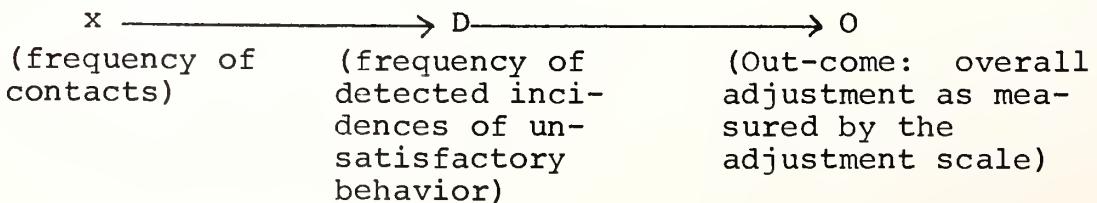
Three models are suggested to explain why the control group's overall mean adjustment scores were significantly lower (indicating better adjustment) than the overall mean adjustment scores for the experimental group for the ten month period.

It seems that intensive supervision (IS) rather than facilitating a better adjustment in the community tends to hamper the individual's overall adjustment. This phenomenon shall be called for lack of a better term the Intensive Supervision Effect or ISE.

An explanation of ISE has been postulated by Adams in the San Francisco Study Critique (Adams, Chandler and Neithercutt, 1971).

Adams states that there are at least two reasons why an IS setting would work to the detriment of the parolee or probationer. First, the increased frequency of contacts with the individual, his family, employer and others in the IS setting would allow the supervisor to become more aware of his case's behavior patterns and thus would increase the likelihood of detecting unsatisfactory behavior. This can be represented schematically as in the following model (fig. 1).

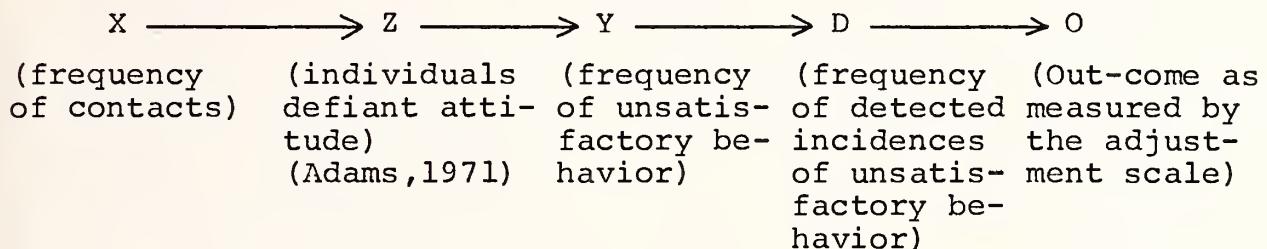
INTENSIVE SUPERVISION EFFECT (ISE) - Model I



(Figure 1)

Second, the increased amount of contact in the IS setting may aggravate the incidence of unsatisfactory behavior. This increase in unsatisfactory behavior may occur as an expression of defiance on the individual's part to the increased intrusion of an authority figure into his life. Figure 2 attempts to graphically illustrate the interplay of the individual's attitudes in the IS setting.

#### INTENSIVE SUPERVISION EFFECT (ISE) - MODEL II



(Figure 2)

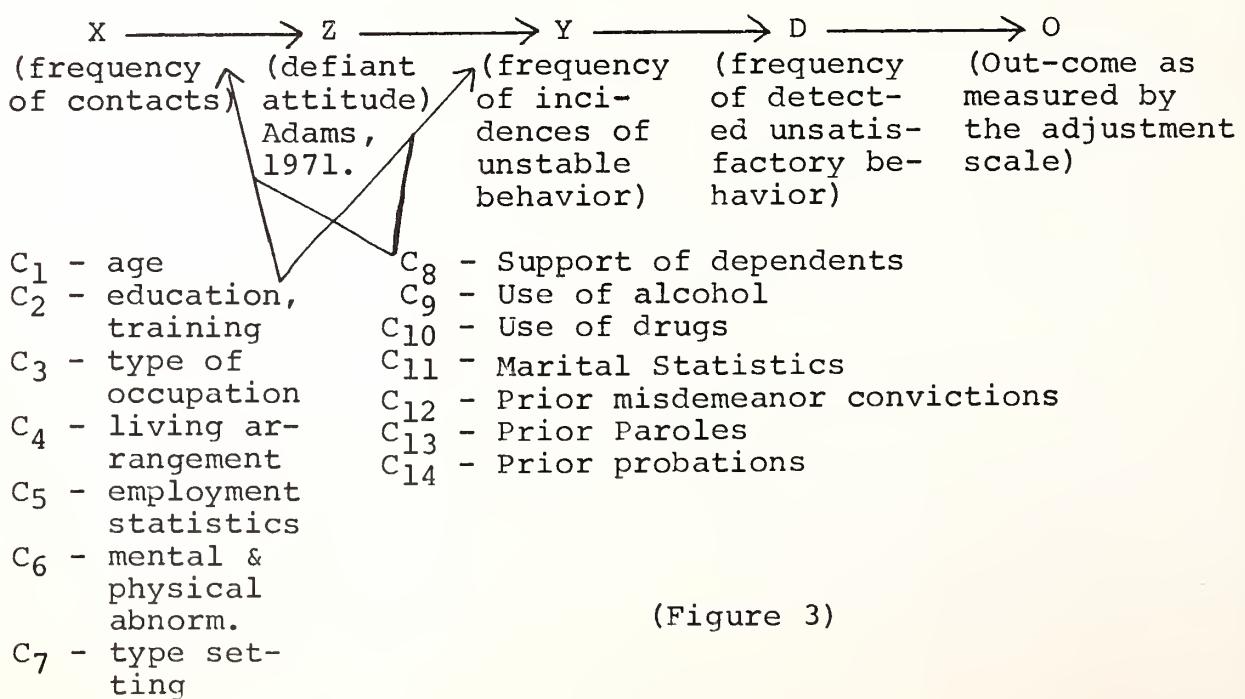
This suggested explanation allows for the inclusion of even more variables in describing the Intensive Supervisory Effect (ISE).

Recalling the analysis of the demographic characteristics of the High Risk groups, there are 14 of the 23 variables in which the experimental group differed significantly from the control group. Upon closer inspection, these 14 variables tend to indicate a pattern. The experimental group when compared to the control group on these variables seems to be: younger; with slightly more education and training; more likely to be unemployed, or partially employed, and if

employed, more representative of the blue collar worker. They were proportionately over represented in the urban setting, tended to live with their parents. They were more likely to have more mental and/or physical abnormalities than the control group. Although the experimental group tended to have no prior parolees, however they did have more prior probations than would be expected by chance.

Taken together, these variables present a profile of an individual whose circumstances could quite conceivably dispose him toward the postulated attitude ("Z"). His relative youth and its concomitant immaturity are also factors that should be considered in the incidence of inappropriate behavior the individual displays ("Y"). Thus our model could be enlarged to include these factors just mentioned, showing at what point their influence is brought to bear in ultimately affecting out-come ("O"), the overall adjustment score.(fig. 3).

#### INTENSIVE SUPERVISION EFFECT (ISE) - Model III



The monthly percentages of non-absconders and non-revolutions in the 9,030 were calculated and compared for high risk parolees and probationers among the experimentals and controls. The mean percentages of the four groups were not found to be significantly different from one another. Constancy of contacts did not reduce or increase the percentage of non-absconders. The mean percentages for the ten months ranging from 98.70% to 98.91% was high in spite of the intensive supervision.

The mean percentage of non-revolutions among the high risk probationers and parolees were even higher than the non-absconders and ranged from 99.22% to 99.64% over a ten month period. The increased number of revocations from the parolees in the experimental group compared with the parolees in the controlled group is statistically significant at the .05 level. Though the percentages of revocations for all groups are small (less than .8%) the significant difference is worth considering. It is speculated that frequency of contacts with the experimentals increased the awareness of the supervisors of their activities. An alternative explanation suggested by Adams, Chandler and Neithercutt (1971) for the higher violation rate among the low caseload experimentals in the San Francisco Project may apply to this project. They suggested that violations were expressions of defiance in response to the frequent authoritative intrusions into the lives of the experimentals.

It may also be concluded that both the experimental and control probationers had a less percentage difference of

revocations between each other (.07) than the experimental and control parolees had between themselves (.42) (see Table 48). This may be because the experimental and control probationers may not have been as experienced with the criminal justice system, thus were unaware of the difference between intensive supervision (IS) and regular supervision, and therefore, did not develop any different behavior pattern, as presumably the experimental and control parolees did.

It may be suggested that the trait interaction between supervisor and case contributed to the number of revocations. No data were available for this aspect of supervision.

The attitudes and points of view of the officers towards intensive supervision as summarized in the questionnaire and opinion survey (see Appendices C & D) did not contribute to the evaluation of the effectiveness of the project. This is because no attempts were made to include in the evaluation measures items to allow officers to rate their effectiveness while supervising reduced or regular caseloads. Neither were the officers given the opportunity to record the effect of intensive supervision on their relationships with their cases.

TABLE 48  
NEWMAN-KEULS TEST FOR DIFFERENCES AMONG THE MEAN

	<u>Experimental</u>		<u>Control</u>	
	<u>Parolee</u>	<u>Probationer</u>	<u>Probationer</u>	<u>Parolee</u>
Ordered Means:	99.22	99.35	99.42	99.64
Difference Between Means:	0	.13	.20	.42**
	0	.07	.29	
	0	.22		
	0			
				** Significant at the .05 level
			r=2	r=3
			2.88	3.47
			.29	.35
				.38
			r=4	
			3.81	

Project Constraints

The Intensive Supervision Project was not only the first major research project undertaken by the Florida Parole and Probation Commission, but also the largest of its kind ever undertaken in the United States. In this background it was recognized early that everything would not be smooth-sailing and one should be prepared to identify potential problems and limitations as they are encountered so that future researches can benefit from these experiences. It appears in retrospect that the design of the project placed relatively milder emphasis on qualitative aspects compared to the rather strong emphasis on the quantitative aspects of the study. It seems that a stronger emphasis on the former might have elicited substantially more qualitative information from the project without a substantial increase in the workload in the project.

The method of sampling constitutes another area which may be looked upon by some as one involving an internal constraint. In the early stages of the project, a total of 9,030 randomly selected individuals were involved. However, it was later decided to base the final analysis and the report of the project on only those high risk cases on which complete data had been submitted during the ten month period from February through November, 1972.

This sample numbered 1,497 cases. It may be pointed out that a claim of randomness of selection cannot be made on this last category of sample, thus introducing an element of bias in its selection arising out of its high risk nature and, in addition, successful completion of ten months' supervision.

Another weakness in the implementation of the project centers around the fact that a portion of the experimental group included offenders who would not have ordinarily been placed under supervision, if this project were not undertaken. However, an accurate record of these specific cases were not properly kept. It appears that such administrative oversights could have rather easily been averted.

Another constraint in the implementation part of the project arose due to the movement of either the cases or the supervisors outside the scope of this study. The continuity of study in such cases was obviously disrupted, but its overall impact on the project has not been assessed.

The selection criterion of the supervising officers for this project required that only Officer II's, those with obviously more experience in the field of parole and probation supervision, would be chosen. However, data related to individual differences among these people, such as amount and type of his experience, his philosophy

of supervision, his techniques and abilities, were not recorded. It is felt that had these characteristics been recorded, they might have allowed an evaluation of these variables as to their impact on the overall supervision process as studied within the scope of this project.

An important part of the intensive supervision project depended on the availability of various treatment programs and their increased use. However, in different geographical areas of the project implementation, the nature of the treatment programs as well as their availability were not uniform. Accordingly, a uniform correlation among the success of supervision and the use of treatment program becomes difficult to establish.

It may also be pointed out that the number and duration of supervisor-client contacts are not strong enough evidences to document the type of supervision afforded. More thought may have to be given in future studies to develop a more reliable instrument. This may be achieved, at least in part, by training the field officers in habits of taking prompt and accurate field notes.

Furthermore, the Basic Expectancy Score, described in Gottfredson, et al's "A National Uniform Parole Reporting System" (Published by NCCD Research Center, Davis,

California, 1970), could not be used as a primary instrument to evaluate the performance of individuals with comparable scores. This was due to the use of what was thought to be a simpler, but different, coding pattern of the required variables. It was later discovered that due to this different coding index, the suggested equation could not be used. As a result, the best indication of the impact of the intensive supervision was reflected through an "Overall Adjustment Score" which was somewhat subjectively defined. Future studies ought to be able to eliminate this weakness of the current project without much difficulty. In addition, it is hoped that follow-up studies will be able to use new arrests and other adjustment criteria to obtain a more adequate assessment of the impact of the intensive supervision a client receives.

There were also some project control problems encountered. One of these involved data control. Coding errors by field officers unaccustomed to fill out such forms and also, strangely, by keypunchers presented an on-going continual problem requiring longer hours and manual follow-up correction procedures. In some cases, complete data were not available as the required monthly reports were not submitted in its meaningful entirety by

a few apparently forgetful officers, showing once again their feeling of uneasiness with paperwork of such statistical nature. As with any study of this nature and dimension, improvements in such human relations area should continuously be contemplated in order to extract the best cooperation from the field staff by offering them a sense of participation and by putting them to psychological ease in their task of attacking unfamiliar statistical paperwork.

#### Recommendations

Based on the experience of this project the following recommendations are made to help future researchers:

1. the use of a smaller sample size to allow closer supervision and tighter control; 2. extensive staff training in casework dynamics, management and recording techniques.

More fruitful and far-reaching conclusions can be reached if measures such as the following are used: (1) measures for needs-based decision-making processes involved in supervision; (2) measures for quality of supervision including appropriate duration and intensity of individualized treatment; (3) measures for the interaction between the personality traits of the officer and the case; (4) measures for the reactions of offenders to various aspects of the supervision process and suggestions for improved supervision; and, (5) measures for the impact made by the community volunteers on the supervision.

## CHAPTER V

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CHAPTER VI

APPENDIX A

SUPERVISOR'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
DISTRICT OFFICE \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE SUBMITTED \_\_\_\_\_

**FLORIDA PAROLE & PROBATION COMMISSION**

## **INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROJECT: INFORMATION SHEET \***

I.S. Form 1

### For Experimental Group

<b>Suggested Time Distribution:</b>	
With Subject:	45%
With Family:	35%
With Employer and Others	20%
	100%

## FLORIDA PAROLE & PROBATION COMMISSION

## INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROJECTS:

Monthly Supervision and Performance Report \*

Supervisor's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
District Office \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Submitted \_\_\_\_\_  
For Month Of \_\_\_\_\_

\*Reduced size

APPENDIX B

FLORIDA  
PAROLE AND PROBATION  
COMMISSION

INTENSIVE PAROLE AND PROBATION  
SUPERVISION CODING MANUAL

REVISED FEBRUARY 1, 1972

## CODING PROCEDURES

The following are the explanations and definitions of each and every term used in the code sheets.

First the INFORMATION SHEET codes will be given and secondly, the MONTHLY SUPERVISION AND PERFORMANCE REPORT codes will be given.

INFORMATION SHEET: I.S. FORM ICOLUMN

- 1-4      CENTRAL OFFICE USE ONLY  
           This column is to be left blank. It is to be used by the Central Office Staff only.
- 5-6      DISTRICT CODE  
           The District Code is to be entered in these two (2) columns in probation cases and parole cases. In both instances, the two digit district code should be used.
- 7-12     DISTRICT OR CENTRAL OFFICE NUMBER  
           This six (6) column code is to be used for the designated District or Central Office number. If the number is less than 6 digits, the appropriate number of zeros should be placed prior to actual number so that the code will consist of 6 digits.
- 13       NAME, FIRST INITIAL  
           The subject's first initial should be entered in this column.
- 14       NAME, SECOND INITIAL  
           The second initial of the subject should be entered in this column. If there is no 2nd initial, the column should be left blank.
- 15-29     NAME, LAST NAME  
           The subject's last name in full should be entered in these columns.
- 30-31     DATE OF BIRTH, MONTH  
           The subject's birth month should be entered in these two (2) columns. If the information is unknown or not available, the code 99 should be used.
- 32-33     DATE OF BIRTH, DAY  
           The subject's day of birth should be entered in this two (2) column code. If the information is unknown or not available, the code 99 should be used.
- 34-35     DATE OF BIRTH, YEAR  
           The subject's year of birth should be entered in this two (2) column code. If the information is unknown or not available, the code 99 should be used. Use only the last two (2) digits of the birth year.

CODING PROCEDURES-continuedCOLUMN

36-37

MONTH PLACED ON INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

The month that the subject was placed on Intensive Supervision should be coded as a two (2) column code. For example, June should be coded as 06.

38-39

DAY PLACED ON INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

The day that the subject was placed on Intensive Supervision should be coded as a two (2) column code. For example, the sixth of the month would be 06.

40-41

YEAR PLACED ON INTENSIVE SUPERVISION

The last two (2) digits of the year that the subject was placed on Intensive Supervision should be coded in this two (2) column code. For example, 1972 would be 72.

42

RACE AND SEX

The race and sex of the subject is to coded as a one (1) column code.

- 1) White Male
- 2) White Female
- 3) Black Male
- 4) Black Female
- 5) Other Male
- 6) Other Female
- 9) Unknown or information not available

43

MARITAL STATUS AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

The marital status of the subject at the time of offense is a one column code as follows:

- 1) Single (never married)
- 2) Married (living with spouse)
- 3) Common Law (living with spouse)
- 4) Widowed (never remarried)
- 5) Divorced (never remarried)
- 6) Separated (married but not living with spouse)
- 7) Illegal Relationship (homosexual, etc.)
- 8) Remarried (married more than once and living with spouse)
- 9) Unknown

CODING PROCEDURES-continuedCOLUMN

44

YEARS OF SCHOOLING AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

This one (1) column code is to include all schooling that was completed at the time the offense was committed.

- 0) None
- 1) 1st through the 4th grades
- 2) 5th through the 8th grades
- 3) 9th through the 12th grades
- 4) High school graduate
- 5) Part college of A.A. degree
- 6) College graduate- B.A. or B.S. degree
- 7) College graduate- M.A. or M.S. degree
- 8) College graduate- Ph.D. or M.D. degree
- 9) Unknown or information not available

45

YEARS OF TRAINING AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

This one (1) column code should be used to code the amount of training that was not included in the years of schooling completed (column 44).

- 0) None
- 1) Vocational-Technical School
- 2) Business (specific training)
- 3) All others not specified elsewhere (on-the-job training)
- 9) Unknown or information not available

46

USUAL OCCUPATION AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

This one (1) column code is to represent the occupation of subject at the time the offense was committed.

- 0) None
- 1) Unskilled (worked primarily with hands)
- 2) Semi-skilled (performed partially skilled work)
- 3) Skilled (usually made use of tools)
- 4) Clerical Worker (secretarial, clerk, typist, etc.)
- 5) Salesman (selling specific products or services)
- 6) Manager (head of any business firm of any size)
- 7) Proprietor (owner of any business of any size)
- 8) Professional (primary use of mind, usually having college or professional education)
- 9) Unknown or information not available

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN47 LIVING ARRANGEMENT AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

This one (1) column code refers to one of the following:

- 0) Alone
- 1) Parental or family
- 2) Conjugal family with or without children
- 3) Common law
- 4) Homosexual
- 5) With others
- 9) Unknown or information not available

48 EMPLOYMENT STATUS AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

This one (1) column code is to represent the status of the subject at the time the offense was committed.

- 0) Unemployed and out of school
- 1) Unemployed and in school
- 2) Employed part-time and out of school
- 3) Employed part-time and in school
- 4) Employed full-time and out of school
- 5) Employed full-time and in school
- 9) Unknown or information not available

49 SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS

This one (1) column code applies to the support that the subject provided on an overall basis twelve (12) months prior to the time of offense.

- 0) Had no dependents
- 1) Had dependents and support was unsatisfactory (below the required amount by law)
- 2) Had dependents and support was satisfactory (met the required amount by law)
- 9) Unknown or information not available

50 EARNINGS ONE YEAR PRIOR

This one (1) column code refers to the total legal earnings one (1) year prior to the time of offense. In the case of a juvenile, the earnings of the family should be used.

- 0) Subject was receiving public assistance  
SUBJECT WAS NOT RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND
- 1) Earnings were less than \$3,000 per annum

continued next page

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

- 50 cont.
- 2) Earnings were \$3,000 to \$4,999 per annum
  - 3) Earnings were \$5,000 to \$9,999 per annum
  - 4) Earnings were \$10,000 to \$14,999 per annum
  - 5) Earnings were \$15,000 to \$19,999 per annum
  - 6) Earnings were \$20,000 and over per annum
  - 9) Unknown or information not available

- 51 MENTAL OR PHYSICAL ABNORMALITIES AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE  
 This one (1) column code refers to the mental or physical abnormalities at the time the offense was committed.
- 0) None
  - 1) Sub-normal intelligence
  - 2) Other mental or emotional abnormalities
  - 3) Chronic physical ill health
  - 4) Speech defect
  - 5) Other physical abnormalities
  - 6) Combination of both physical and mental abnormalities
  - 9) Unknown or information not available

52-54 TYPE OF OFFENSE

In case of more than one offense, use the major offense. If the offenses are of equal stature, the offense committed first should be coded. Use only the last three (3) digits in the following codes. The letters F and M designate the offense as being a felony or a misdemeanor. If there is no designation the offense should be located in the statutes for the exact designation to the type of offense committed.

<u>CLASS.</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
<u>A. OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS</u>		
F	230	Aggravated Assault
F	231	Assault, attempt, or conspiracy to kill
F	232	Assault, attempt, or conspiracy to rape
F	106	Assault, attempt, or conspiracy to commit robbery
F	308	Assault, attempt, or conspiracy to commit burglary
F	235	Assault, attempt, or conspiracy to commit other felonies
M	240	Assault other than aggravated (bare assault, assault and battery, battery, etc.)
F	001	Murder, 1st degree
F	002	Murder, 2nd degree

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

<u>CLASS.</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
F	003	Manslaughter or murder, 3rd degree
F	018	Manslaughter by auto
F	019	Manslaughter by auto while under the influence of intoxicants
F	840	Kidnapping
F	100	Robbery, Armed
F	101	Robbery, Unarmed
F	106	Attempted robbery
F	810	Abortion
	206	Unclassified offense against a person (false imprisonment, mayhem, libel, vagrancy, usury, defamation, threatening letters, and related misdemeanors)
		<u>B. CRIMES OF SEX</u>
F	600	Rape, forcible
F	609	Rape, statutory, carnal intercourse with an unmarried female under 18 years of age or an idiot
M	635	Adultry
F	636	Crime against nature (sodomy)
M	910	Fornication
M	639	Indecent exposure
F	642	Indecent assault upon or in the presence of a child, child molesting, fondling
M	638	Lewd and lascivious behavior
F	640	Obscene literature, possession or showing
M	631	Lewd shows (including commercial indecent exposure)
M	632	Obscene literature, publishing and distribution
M	633	Prostitution, living from earnings, running a house, etc.
		<u>C. OFFENSE AGAINST PROPERTY</u>
F	815	Arson
F	817	Woodburning
F	431	Breaking and entering auto
F	300	Breaking and entering business
F	301	Breaking and entering dwelling
F	309	Breaking and entering as a capital offense
F	303	Breaking and entering, other
F	304	Entering without breaking (includes auto, business, other)
F	308	Attempted breaking and entering or entering without break
M	851	Destruction of property (except by arson or bombing)

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

<u>CLASS.</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
M	431	Unauthorized use of auto
M	432	Unauthorized use of property, excluding auto
	853	Unclassified offense against habitation
M	854	Unclassified offense against property (concealing or disposing of property under lien, trespassing, removing mortgaged property, failure to deliver title upon sale of a used car, injuring telephone apparatus, malicious mischief,etc.)
F	405	Larceny of an animal
F	430	Auto theft
F	400	Grand larceny (theft of value more than \$100)
M	401	Petty larceny (theft of value less than \$100)
F	305	Receiving stolen property
	306	Possession of stolen property
		<u>D. CRIMES OF FORGERY, FRAUD, AND CONSPIRACY</u>
F	825	Bribery
F	460	Embezzlement of private funds
F	461	Embezzlement of public funds (municipal, state, county)
	462	Obtaining money or property under false pretenses (con
	463	Securities law offense
	826	Elections law offense
F	831	Extortion
F	500	Counterfeit money
F	501	Counterfeit official stamps, tags or other objects
F	502	Counterfeit tickets
F	503	Forgery
M	505	Obtaining money under false pretenses
F	506	Uttering a forged instrument
F	504	Worthless checks-over \$50.00
M	508	Worthless checks-under \$50.00
F	564	Forged a worthless document except check (unlawful use of credit card)
M	464	Impersonation of an official
M	465	Impersonation of a professional (practicing medicine with out a license)
F	860	Perjury

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

<u>CLASS.</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
<u>E. OFFENSES AGAINST CHILDREN AND/OR FAMILY</u>		
F	820	Bigamy
M	205	Cruelty to children
M	855	Contributing to the dependency of a minor
M	870	Contributing to the delinquency of a minor
F	856	Desertion and non-support
<u>F. CRIMES OF WEAPONS, DRUGS, AND ALCOHOL</u>		
M	844	Possession of intoxicating beverages as a minor
M	845	Beverage licensed premise offense (sale to a minor)
M	846	Possession of and/or sales of tax-paid beverages
	847	Possession of and/or sales of non-tax paid beverages (possession of moonshine)
F	848	Possession and operation of a still
F	850	Bombing (includes any illegal use of explosives and damage to life or property, except for burglary purposes)
F	750	Explosives, possession of
F	849	False bomb report
F	204	Shooting into a building
	751	Illegal possession of firearms or possession of a con- cealed weapon, selling arms to a minor, manual posses- sion of firearms without a permit, possession of fire- arms in Everglades Management Area during deer season)
M	752	Discharging firearms in public
F	753	Possession of firearms as a felon
F	701	Narcotics or drugs fraudently obtained
F	702	Narcotics, or drugs, possession of
F	705	Sale or delivery to a minor (narcotics or drugs)
F	703	Sale or delivery to another (narcotics or drugs)
<u>G. MISCELLANEOUS OFFENSES</u>		
M	800	Cruelty to animals
F	852	Malicious killing of animals
F	780	Escape, state
F	781	Escape, county
F	782	Aiding and assisting an escape
F	801	Possession of burglary tools
F	884	Second felony conviction
F	888	Fourth felony conviction
M	784	Resisting, interfering with an officer, obstructing justice with out violence
F	785	Resisting, interfering with an officer, obstructing justice with violence
	803	Riot

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

<u>CLASS.</u>	<u>CODE</u>	<u>OFFENSE</u>
		<u>H. TRAFFIC VIOLATION</u>
M	550	Moving traffic violation
M	551	Moving traffic violation while under influence of intoxicants
F	552	Leaving the scene of an accident (involving death or personal injury)
		<u>I. UNCLASSIFIED</u>
M	207	Disorderly conduct
M	208	Dumping trash, failure to respond to a subpeona, dump on roadway
M	209	Unclassified against the government
M	210	Criminal attempt, failure to register as a felon
M	211	Accessory after the fact, etc.
	999	Unknown or information not available

55

TYPE OF COURT

This column represents the subject's court in which he was convicted or placed on probation or parole.

- 1) Circuit Court
- 2) Criminal and Felony Courts of Record and Courts of Record
- 3) Magistrate Court, Civil and Criminal Court
- 4) Justice of the Peace
- 5) County and County Judges Court
- 6) Metropolitan Court
- 9) Unknown

56

TYPE OF CASE

This one column code is to be used as the type of case the subject had.

- 0) Probationer-Misdemeanor
- 1) Probationer-Felon
- 2) Parolee
- 3) Mandatory Conditional Release
- 4) Conditional Pardon
- 9) Unknown or information not available

57-58

AGE AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE, YEARS

This code refers to the age at the time of conviction (two (2) column code).

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

- 59-60     AGE AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE, MONTHS  
           This two (2) column code refers to the age of the subject at the time of conviction. For example, 05 months or 10 months.
- 61-62     AGE AT THE TIME OF RELEASE, YEARS  
           This column refers to the total years of age the subject was at the time of release on parole or probation.
- 63-64     AGE AT THE TIME OF RELEASE, MONTHS  
           This two (2) column code refers to the total months not totaling one year that the subject was of age at the time of release on parole or probation.

**\*NOTE\***

If unknown in columns 57-58, 59-60, 61-62, 63-64; the code 99 should be used.

65     ALCOHOL USE

If the subject had a history of excessive alcohol before commitment or had a reputation of periodic alcoholism, such information should be coded as follows:

- 0) Alcohol never contributed to subject's delinquent or criminal record
- 1) Subject has a history of excessive use, but this was not a factor in this case
- 2) Subject has a history of excessive use and this was a factor in the current case
- 3) Use of alcohol but this not a factor in involvement in crime
- 9) Unknown or information not available

66     DRUG USE

This single column code refers to the subject's use of drugs at the time of the offense.

- 0) No history of drug use or known use of drugs
- 1) Any use of dangerous drugs including marajuana, opiates, barbituates, etc.
- 2) Use only on an experimental basis, including tranquilizers, hallucinogenics, etc.
- 9) Unknown or information not available

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

67-68

COUNTY OF SENTENCING

Code the county from which the longer sentence was received or if the same length, code the county from which the first sentence was received. Code the county that sentenced the subject first in the case of more than one (1) county of sentencing.

01	Alachua	36	Lee
02	Baker	37	Leon
03	Bay	38	Levy
04	Bradford	39	Liberty
05	Brevard	40	Madison
06	Broward	41	Manatee
07	Calhoun	42	Marion
08	Charlotte	43	Martin
09	Citrus	44	Monroe
10	Clay	45	Nassau
11	Collier	46	Okaloosa
12	Columbia	47	Okeechobee
13	Dade	48	Orange
14	Desota	49	Osceola
15	Dixie	50	Palm Beach
16	Duval	51	Pasco
17	Escambia	52	Pinellas
18	Flagler	53	Polk
19	Franklin	54	Putnam
20	Gadsden	55	St. Johns
21	Gilchrist	56	St. Lucie
22	Glades	57	Santa Rosa
23	Gulf	58	Sarasota
24	Hamilton	59	Seminole
25	Hardee	60	Sumter
26	Hendry	61	Sewanee
27	Hernando	62	Taylor
28	Highlands	63	Union
29	Hillsborough	64	Volusia
30	Holmes	65	Wakulla
31	Indian River	66	Walton
32	Jackson	67	Washington
33	Jefferson	00	Out of State Cases
34	Lafayette	99	Unknown or information n available
35	Lake		

103  
CODING PROCEDURE-continued

COLUMN

69

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

This code is to represent the total years of maximum sentence. This includes probation cases also.

- 0) Less than one year
- 1) 1 year to 3 years
- 2) 4 to 7 years
- 3) 8 to 12 years
- 4) 13 to 15 years
- 5) 15 years or more
- 6) Sentenced to life
- 9) Unknown or information not available

70

TYPE OF SENTENCE

This code refers to the type of charge(s) the subject has been charged with abd is serving.

- 0) Single charge
- 1) Multiple sentences (consecutive and concurrent)
- 9) Information not available or unknown

71

CLASSIFICATION

The following are the definitions for the three catagories of parolees and probationers. All the subjects will fall into one of these groups.

CODE

1) High risk/parolee

- a) is serving at least second term in prison
- b) has probation/parole revoked at least once during this sentence
- c) is serving time for sexual deviancy
- d) has had two or more disciplinary reports within last six months
- e) has served time for a homicide or a serious assault
- f) has been under "close" custody for two or more years
- g) has serious behavior problem. The determinance of behavior problem must be outlined before selection of cases and should apply the same criterias consistantly to each and every case. Some examples of determinants could be:
  - a) job instability
  - b) 2 or more encounters with law enforcement
  - c) unsatisfactory relationship in home or neighborhood
  - d) has mental problem supported by psychological or psychiatric tests regardless of offense catagory

2) Medium risk/parolee

- a) is serving first time in a major institution
- b) had probation/parole prior to this sentence
- c) had less than 2 disciplinary reports within six months
- d) is serving time for a crime not involving personal assault
- e) has been under medium security for the prior year in prison

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

- 71 cont. 3) Minimum risk/parolee  
 a) first time in any institution  
 b) never been on parole or probation prior  
 c) serving time for a victimless crime (gambling, etc.)  
 d) has not had any disciplinary reports within 6 months  
 e) has been under minimum security for prior year in prison
- 4) High risk/probationer  
 a) currently on probation and is found guilty of a felony  
 b) is on at least 2nd felony conviction or finding him of guilt (may currently be on parole)  
 c) had a history of sex offenses that is, has 1 or more arrests for sex offenses or the pre-sentence investigation shows involvement of more than 6 months in sexual deviant acts  
 d) has a history of alcohol use or drug use that is, subject had 2 or more arrests involving alcohol or drug use or the pre-sentence investigation shows 6 months or more in alcohol or drug use  
 e) had 10 or more misdemeanor convictions and is found guilty of another misdemeanor or 1 or more felonies  
 f) is found guilty of a homicide or a serious assault  
 g) has serious behavior problems. The determinance of behavior problem must be outlined before selection of case and should apply the same criterias consistently to each and every case. Some examples of determinants are:  
 a) job instability  
 b) 2 or more encounters with law enforcement  
 c) unsatisfactory relationship at home or neighborhood  
 d) had mental problem supported by psychological or psychiatric tests regardless of offense category
- 5) Medium risk/probationer  
 a) currently on probation and had only 1 arrest record on present term  
 b) had an alcohol or drug related problem  
 c) is on probation for a non-assaultive crime
- 6) Minimum risk/probationer  
 a) currently on probation and had only 1 arrest record on the present term  
 b) is on 1st felony conviction

72

PRIOR RECORDS, NUMBER OF FELONIES

This column refers to the total sentences the subject has excluding the present term. This should include all the sentences such as jail, correctional institutions, etc.

- 0) None
- 1) 1-3
- 2) 4-6
- 3) 7-8

continued next page

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

72 cont.

- 4) 9-12
- 5) 13 or more
- 9) Unknown or information not available

73

PRIOR RECORDS, NUMBER OF MISDEMEANORS

This includes all misdemeanors subject has been convicted of excluding the present term.

- 0) None
- 1) 1-3
- 2) 4-6
- 3) 7-8
- 4) 9-12
- 5) 13 or more
- 9) Unknown or information not available

74

PRIOR RECORDS, NUMBER OF PRISON SENTENCES

This one column code refers to the number of prison sentences the subject had as an adult prior to this term. This code should include all sentences in jails, correctional institutions, etc. and should exclude the present term.

- 0) None
- 1) 1-3
- 2) 4-6
- 3) 7-8
- 4) 9-12
- 5) 13 or more
- 9) Unknown or information not available

75

PRIOR RECORDS, NUMBER OF PRISON SENTENCES

This one column code refers to the number of prison sentences subject had as a juvenile. This would include reformatories, boys school, jails, probation, etc.

- 0) None
- 1) 1-3
- 2) 4-6
- 3) 7-8
- 4) 9-12
- 5) 13 or more
- 9) Unknown or information not available

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

76

PRIOR RECORDS, NUMBER OF PROBATIONS

This one column code refers to the number of probations the subject received prior to the present term.

- 0) None
- 1) 1-3
- 2) 4-6
- 3) 7-8
- 4) 9-12
- 5) 13 or more
- 9) Unknown or information not available

77

PRIOR RECORDS, NUMBER OF PAROLES

This one column code refers to the number of paroles the subject received prior to this term.

- 0) None
- 1) 1-3
- 2) 4-6
- 3) 7-8
- 4) 9-12
- 5) 13 or more
- 9) Unknown or information not available

78

CONTROL OR EXPERIMENTAL GROUP

- 1) Experimental Group
- 2) Control Group

79-82

CENTRAL OFFICE USE ONLY

Leave this space blank.

83

CENTRAL OFFICE USE ONLY, TYPE OF FORM

The Central Office staff will record the type form here.

84-90

CENTRAL OFFICE USE ONLY

These columns are for use by the Central Office Staff.

CODING PROCEDUREMONTHLY SUPERVISION AND PERFORMANCE REPORT: I.S. FORM 2COLUMN

- 1-4 CENTRAL OFFICE USE ONLY  
This four (4) column code should be used to record the date that the Central Office staff received the report. This will be done by the Central Office staff.
- 5-6 DISTRICT CODE  
The district code should be entered in these two (2) columns for probation cases and parole cases. In all cases, the district code should be used.
- 7-12 DISTRICT OR CENTRAL OFFICE NUMBER  
This six (6) column code is for the designated district or central office number.
- 13 NAME, FIRST INITIAL  
The first initial of the subject's first name should be entered in this column.
- 14 NAME, SECOND INITIAL  
The first initial of the subject's middle name should be entered in this column. \*NOTE\* if the subject has no middle initial, the column should be left blank.
- 15-29 NAME, LAST NAME  
The full last name of the subject should be entered in these columns.
- FOR COLUMNS 30-53 ONLY actual time spent with subject, family, and others is to be coded. Travel time is to be excluded. In the case of less than one hour, 51 minutes or more is to be treated as one hour and less than 50 minutes is to be ignored. This is necessary for any kind of valid analysis.
- 30-31 CONTACTS SUPERVISOR HAD WITH SUBJECT  
This two column code refers to the total contacts the supervisor had with the subject the month prior. The code 00 should be used for no contacts.
- 32-33 TOTAL TIME SPENT WITH THE SUBJECT  
This column should be coded as per the amount of time the supervisor spent in contact with the subject. The code 00 should be used if no time was spent with the subject.

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

- 34-35 CONTACTS SUPERVISOR HAD WITH SUBJECT'S FAMILY  
 This should include one or more of the subject's family.  
 This includes the subject's wife or husband if married, parent  
 children, legal guardians, unmarried brothers and sisters, etc  
 The code 00 should be used if no contact was made.
- 36-37 TIME SPENT WITH SUBJECT'S FAMILY  
 This should reflect the total time that the supervisor spent  
 with the subject's family as recorded in columns 34-35. The  
 code 00 should be used for none.
- 38-39 CONTACTS SUPERVISOR HAD WITH SUBJECT'S EMPLOYER AND OTHERS  
 This column should be coded for the number of contacts the  
 supervisor had with the subject's employer and others. This  
 would include close friends not related to the subject. The  
 code 00 should be used for none.
- 40-41 TOTAL TIME SPENT WITH EMPLOYER AND OTHERS  
 This column should be coded as per the number of hours the  
 supervisor spent with the subject's employer and others in  
 the month prior. The code 00 should be used for none.
- 42-43 CONTACTS MADE BY VOLUNTEERS  
 This column should be coded for the total number of occasions  
 that volunteers met with the subject. The code 00 should be  
 used for none.
- 44-45 TOTAL TIME SUBJECT SPENT WITH VOLUNTEERS  
 This column is to be coded as per the amount of time the  
 volunteers spent with the subject as recorded in columns 42-43  
 The code 00 should be used for none.
- 46-47 CONTACTS MADE BY PARA-PROFESSIONALS  
 This column refers to the number of contacts the subject had  
 with para-professionals. The code 00 should be used for none.
- 48-49 TOTAL TIME SPENT WITH PARA-PROFESSIONALS  
 This column should reflect the total amount of time the sub-  
 ject spent with para-professionals the month prior. The code  
00 should be used for none.

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

50-51

CONTACTS MADE BY OTHER AGENCIES

This column is to coded for the type of contacts made by other agencies on a contractual basis. This would exclude para-professional and volunteers

- 01) Psychological evaluations
- 02) Psychiatric
- 03) Division of Family Services
- 04) Drug Therapy
- 05) Medical Services
- 06) More than one of these services
- 07) Any other not specified
- 00) None
- 09) Unknown or information not available

52-53

TOTAL NUMBER OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AGENCIES

This column refers to the actual number of services provided by other agencies. The code 00 should be used for none.

54

LIVING ARRANGEMENT

The living arrangement of the subject refers to the pre-dominate living arrangement during supervision.

- 0) Alone
- 1) Parental or family
- 2) Conjugal Family with children
- 3) Conjugal Family without children
- 4) Common law
- 5) Homosexual
- 6) With Others
- 9) Unknown or information not available

55

MARITAL STATUS

The code for the marital status of the subject should be coded for the marital status of the subject at the time of supervision.

- 1) Single (never married)
- 2) Married (living with spouse)
- 3) Common law (living with spouse)
- 4) Widowed (never remarried)
- 5) Separated (not living with spouse)
- 6) Illegal Relationship (homosexual, etc.)
- 7) Divorced (never remarried)
- 8) Remarried (living with spouse)
- 9) Unknown or information not available

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

56

SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS

The support of dependents should reflect the subject's support of his/her dependents during supervision.

- 0) No dependents
- 1) Had dependents and support was unsatisfactory  
(did not meet the required amount by law)
- 2) Had dependents and support was satisfactory  
(met required amount or better)
- 9) Unknown or information not available

57

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The employment status of the subject at the time of supervision should be coded as follows:

- 0) Unemployed and out of school
- 1) Unemployed and in school
- 2) Employed part-time and out of school
- 3) Employed part-time and in school
- 4) Employed full-time and out of school
- 5) Employed full-time and in school
- 9) Unknown or information not available

58

PRESENT OCCUPATION

The present occupation of the subject at the time of record (month prior) should be coded as follows:

- 0) None
- 1) Unskilled (work primarily with hands)
- 2) Semi-skilled (performs partially skilled work)
- 3) Skilled (primary use of tools)
- 4) Clerical (secretarial, clerks, typists, etc.)
- 5) Salesman (sells specific products or services)
- 6) Manager (head of any business)
- 7) Proprietor (owner of any business)
- 8) Professional (uses mind primarily-usually has some college or professional education)
- 9) Unknown or information not available

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN59 NUMBER OF JOB CHANGES

This code column refers to the total number of changes the subject had in employment the month prior.

- 0) None
- 1) One
- 2) Two
- 3) Three
- 4) Four
- 5) Five
- 6) Six
- 7) Seven
- 8) Eight or more
- 9) Unknown or information not available

60 WORK ATTENDENCE

This code column refers to the subject's work attendance during the month's prior supervision.

- 0) None
- 1) Unsatisfactory- didn't show up for work more than four days without justifiable reason(s)
- 2) Satisfactory- attendance was satisfactory and missed less than four days with a valid reason(s)
- 3) Satisfactory- attendance was satisfactory and missed more than four days with a valid reason(s)  
(Example: accident or placed in hospital, etc.)
- 9) Unknown or information not available

61 PRESENT SALARY

This code column should represent the total salary per annum of the subject.

- 0) Receiving Public Assistance
- NOT RECEIVING PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND
- 1) Under \$3,000
  - 2) \$3,000 to \$4,999
  - 3) \$5,000 to \$9,999
  - 4) \$10,000 to \$14,999
  - 5) \$15,000 to \$19,999
  - 6) \$20,000 and over
  - 9) Unknown or information not available

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN62 EARNINGS MONTH PRIOR

This column refers to the total legal earnings the subject had the prior month of supervision.

- 0) None
- 1) Under \$200
- 2) \$200 to \$299
- 3) \$300 to \$399
- 4) \$400 to \$499
- 5) \$500 to \$599
- 6) \$600 to \$699
- 7) \$700 to \$799
- 8) \$800 and over
- 9) Unknown or information not available

63 YEARS OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED

If any additional education is obtained from the time of offense to the month prior, this should be coded as follows:

- 0) No additional education pursued
- 1) 1st to 4th grades
- 2) 5th to 8th grades
- 3) 9th to 12th grades
- 4) High school graduate
- 5) Part college or A.A. degree
- 6) College degree, B.A. or B.S.
- 7) College degree, M.A. or M.S.
- 8) College degree, Ph.D. or M.D.
- 9) Unknown or information not available

64 TRAINING COMPLETED

This code column refers to the subject's persuit of training while on supervision through the prior month.

- 0) None
- 1) Vocational-Technical School
- 2) Business (specific training)
- 3) Others not specified (on-the-job-training, etc.)
- 9) Unknown or information not available

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

5-66

PROGRAM USED

Exclude the contractual services which were entered in columns 50, 51, 52, and 53. The term "program" refers to any kind of approach or standardized method which has been consistently utilized by the staff in a pre-planned and systematic way. The staff may or may not receive some outside voluntary (non-contractual) help to implement such program(s).

- 00) None
- 01) Literacy training programs
- 02) Group counseling programs
- 03) Any other group therapy programs
- 04) Vocational programs
- 05) Family counseling
- 06) Remedial education
- 07) Educational programs with the help of specialists
- 08) Emotional maturity instruction
- 09) Motivational programs
- 10) Halfway House programs
- 11) Family planning programs
- 12) Alcoholism programs (Alcoholics Anonymous)
- 13) Individual counseling programs
- 14) Psychological treatment programs
- 15) Behavior modification programs
- 16) Reality therapy
- 17) All other types of Special Programs
- 99) Unknown or information not available

PAROLE AND PROBATION PERFORMANCE

Events that are to be excluded from this coding system:

Adjustment problems that by themselves are to be ignored;

- a) Failure to maintain steady employment
- b) Minor use of alcohol
- c) Suspected use of drugs
- d) Any other behavioral problems that do not result either in convictions or revocations

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

Legal Acts that by themselves are to be ignored;

- a) Arrests that do not result in convictions
- b) Convictions that result only in fines
- c) Time spent by the subject in custody
  - 1. Awaiting trial
  - 2. Awaiting execution of sentence
  - 3. For suspicion or investigation
  - 4. Due to non-payment of fines

The Commission's actions modifying the Parole and Probation Plan that are by themselves to be ignored;

- a) Reprimand
- b) Local detention
- c) Extension of parole or probation
- d) Extension of minimum discharge date
- e) Requirement of specific program participation
- f) Change in living arrangements
- g) Change in level of required parole and probation supervision

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Minor convictions: A court conviction and sentence to confinement for a minimum of at least sixty days and a maximum term of less than one year. The sentence need not actually be served. Several sentences of less than sixty days each are to be ignored even though they are served consecutively.

Minor offense: Any offense that leads to a minor conviction as defined above.

Major conviction: A court conviction and sentence to confinement for a maximum term of at least one year. The minimum term is unimportant for the present purpose and the sentence need not be actually served.

Major offense: Any offense that leads to major conviction as defined above.

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMNCourt conviction and sentence includes:

- a) Suspended sentence
- b) Probation
- c) Probation following a plea of guilty, whether or not adjudicated as a conviction

Multiple instances of unfavorable parole or probation performance  
 If more than one instance of unfavorable parole or probation performance occurs on parole or probation, code the most severe of the instances.

7 CONTINUED ON PAROLE OR PROBATION SUPERVISION

- 0) Not applicable
- 1) Continued on parole or probation with no difficulty or the sentence was less than 60 days. Subject had not absconded from parole or probation, has no minor or major convictions and no actions have been taken by the Central Office, for example, revocation.  
 \*NOTE\* The subject may have had one or more convictions resulting in sentences of less than 60 days with or without actual confinement, suspended sentence, or probation.
- 2) Continued on parole or probation with new minor convictions. Subject had been continued on parole or probation after one or more offenses, committed while on parole or probation. \*NOTE\* A minor conviction means that the subject received a sentence of at least 60 days but less than one year whether or not the sentence resulted in actual confinement, suspended sentence or probation.
- 3) Continued on parole or probation with new major convictions. Subject has been continued on probation or parole after one or more offenses, major convictions while on parole or probation.

58 ABSCONDER OR WARRANT

- 0) Not applicable
- 1) Absconder or warrant - by official action or whereabouts unknown more than three months. The whereabouts of the parolee or probationer is unknown to the Commission for the total period of three months. Either a warrant for absconding from parole or probation has been issued or some other action has been taken to declare the parolee or probationer as absconder.

CODING PROCEDURE-continuedCOLUMN

69

REVOCATION OR RETURN TO PRISON

- 0) Not applicable
- 1) Returned to prison for technical reasons. No new convictions and not in lieu of prosecution. The parolee or probationer has been declared a parole or probation violator and returned to prison. No criminal convictions occurred during the period of parole or probation. This refers to those who are returned:
  - a) simply for absconding from parole
  - b) failure to follow probation rules
  - c) for further treatment related to their parole or probation performance (including psychiatric but excluding medical)
  - d) under treatment or control programs such as those for narcotics, alcoholism, or any others who are adjudged to need further institutional treatment before discharge or continuance on parole or probation
- 2) Returned to prison for a new minor conviction or in lieu of prosecution on a new minor offense. The Commission has declared the parolee or probationer to be a violator and the parolee or probationer has committed an offense for which the maximum sentence would be less than one year.
- 3) Returned to prison for a new major offense in the same or other jurisdiction. The subject has been convicted, sentenced and recommended for prison, or given a suspended sentence or probation for an offense that was committed since placement on parole or probation.
- 4) Returned to prison for all other kinds of violations

70-72

NEW OFFENSE

The listing of the Offense codes used for the Information Sheet column 52-54 (pages 5-9) should be used for the codes for this code column. This should be used only if code 3 was used in column 67 or code 3 was used in code column 69. Code new offenses here is the offense for which convicted is one punishable by confinement is an adult correctional institution, prison or reformatory with a maximum sentence of more than one year. The code 000 should be used otherwise.

73

OVERALL ADJUSTMENT

This code column refers to the overall adjustment the subject has made.

- 0) Excellent adjustment-had no adjustment problems
- 1) Satisfactory-minor adjustment problems

117  
CODING PROCEDURE-continued

COLUMN  
73 cont.

- 2) Poor-adjustment poor but continuing on supervision
- 3) Very Poor-major adjustment problems
- 9) Unknown or information not available

74-75

DATE OF DISCHARGE, MONTH

The month should be recorded as a two column code referring to the month the subject was released from the Intensive Supervision Projects. If the subject has not been released, the code 00 should be used.

76-77

DATE OF DISCHARGE, DAY

The day that the subject was released from the Intensive Supervision Projects should be coded as a two column code. If the subject has not been released from the projects, the code 00 should be used.

78-79

DATE OF DISCHARGE, YEAR

The last two digits of the year in which the subject was released from the Intensive Supervision Projects should be entered in this code column. If the subject has not been released from the Intensive Supervision Projects, the code 00 should be used.

80

TYPE OF DISCHARGE

This code column refers to the type of discharge the subject was given at the time of release from the program.

- 0) Has not been discharged
- 1) Transfer
- 2) Discharged due to expiration
- 3) Absconder status for more than 3 months
- 4) Revocation or return to prison
- 5) Death
- 6) Pardon
- 7) Court order
- 8) All others not specified
- 9) Information not available or unknown

81-82

INVESTIGATION

This two column code is for the High, Medium, and Minimum Risk designation. For example, if 2 High Risk investigations in the month prior are completed, then the code should be H-2. If 1 High Risk and 2 Medium Risk cases are investigationed, the code should be H-1 + M-2 for a total of 3, etc.

- H) High Risk
- M) Medium Risk
- O) Minimum Risk
- 1) One
- 2) Two through 6) Six as numbered
- 7) Seven or more

CODING PROCEDURE-conclusionCOLUMN

- 83           TYPE OF FORM  
Leave this column blank. The Central Office Staff will enter  
the type of form.
- 84-90       CENTRAL OFFICE USE ONLY  
These columns are for the Central Office Staff use only.

APPENDIX C

Analysis of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed to provide a measure of job satisfaction. There were 32 dichotomous questions answerable by yes or no. There was no standardized scale to rate with precision the degree of job satisfaction according to the number of "yes" responses. However, the scores were interpreted qualitatively; that is, the lower the number of "yes" responses, the higher the degree of job satisfaction.

The frequency of yes, no and undecided responses to each item is shown in Table 48. Although the responses provided interesting data, the Spearman-Brown test for estimation of internal reliability (employing the odd-even method on the "yes" responses) indicated a reliability of -.44. On a scale of negative one to one this score indicates a low inverse relationship between the two halves of the test (see Table 49). The mean "yes" response of the 116 participants was 7.60 with a standard deviation of 3.92 (see Table 50). This implies that the "yes" scores of the participating officers clustered towards the lower end of the scale. However, because of the low questionnaire reliability, caution must be observed when drawing conclusions or interpreting the results.

TABLE 49

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

<u>Question Number</u>	<u>No</u>		<u>Yes</u>		<u>Undecided</u>	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	111	95.69	4	3.45	1	.86
2	88	75.86	26	22.41	2	1.73
3	113	97.41	2	1.73	1	.86
4	72	62.07	43	37.07	1	.86
5	59	50.86	56	48.28	1	.86
6	89	76.72	24	20.69	3	2.59
7	82	70.69	33	28.45	1	.86
8	104	89.66	11	9.48	1	.86
9	104	89.66	11	9.48	1	.86
10	109	93.97	6	5.17	1	.86
11	96	82.76	19	16.38	1	.86
12	108	93.10	7	6.04	1	.86
13	81	69.83	34	29.31	1	.86
14	38	32.76	76	65.52	2	1.72
15	91	78.45	24	20.69	1	.86
16	106	91.38	9	7.76	1	.86
17	80	68.96	33	28.45	3	2.59
18	111	95.69	4	3.45	1	.86
19	86	74.14	25	21.55	5	4.31
20	66	56.90	49	42.24	1	.86
21	56	48.28	58	50.00	2	1.72

TABLE 49 (CONTINUED)

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

<u>Question Number</u>		No	%		Yes	%		Undecided	
		N			N			N	
22		102	87.93		13	11.21		1	.86
23		20	17.24		86	74.14		10	8.62
24		94	81.03		19	16.38		3	2.59
25		74	63.79		37	31.90		5	4.31
26		111	95.69		3	2.59		2	1.72
27		98	84.48		13	11.21		5	4.31
28		113	97.41		2	1.73		1	.86
29		81	69.83		30	25.86		5	4.31
30		108	93.10		4	3.45		4	3.45
31		43	37.07		68	58.62		5	4.31
32		60	51.73		54	46.55		2	1.72
TOTAL		2754	74.19		883	23.79		75	2.02
MEAN			23.70			7.60			.70

TABLE 50

MEANS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF THE SPLIT HALVES  
TEST FORMS AND THE RELIABILITY OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE

	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>
Test Form 1	33.31	2.27
Test Form 2	21.28	2.15
Product Moment $r = .29$		
Reliability = .44		

TABLE 51  
FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF OFFICERS WITH CORRESPONDING  
TOTAL OF "YES" RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

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<u>Number of "Yes" Responses</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>
1	3
2	7
3	13
4	7
5	13
6	7
7	15
8	12
9	7
10	7
11	7
12	4
13	4
14	4
15	0
16	2
17	1
18	2
19 - 32	0
Mean	= 7.60
Standard Deviation	= 3.92

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THE FLORIDA PAROLE AND PROBATION COMMISSION  
INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROJECTS  
PAROLE AND PROBATION OFFICER QUESTIONNAIRE

OR THE PAROLE AND PROBATION OFFICER INVOLVED IN THE INTENSIVE PROJECTS:

- . What do you think your role should be in the Intensive Supervision of offenders?

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- . Did the P.S.I. of the individuals cases help you understand the individual's case and his/her problems? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, then please specify:

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- . Did you use any kind of program for the parolees and probationers? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, please specify the kind of programs and briefly relate your experiences.

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4. What kind of supervision ideas should a supervisor have?  
More emphasis on discipline? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_ Explain \_\_\_\_\_

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Other? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, please specify \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. Do you think that the number of contacts made with the probationers and parolees is of any assistance in establishing a climate of trust and confidence between you and your individual cases? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

If no, do you think the quality of contacts in terms of programs or an other systematic attempt would be of any benefit for the clientele in your caseload? YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

6. What factors contribute most to your effectiveness as a Parole and Probation Officer in the Commission?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

7. What factors limit your effectiveness as a supervisor?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

8. What changes do you recommend in order to improve your effectiveness as a supervisor?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

What type of structure (relationship) and function (activities) of the Commission are most likely to facilitate implementation of recommendations made in question "8"?

Structure:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

ACTIVITIES:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

What type of structure (relationship) and function (activities) of the Commission most likely to impede implementation of recommendations made in question "8"?

Structure:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Activities:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Please feel free to make any additional remarks or comments you feel necessary.

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Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

District \_\_\_\_\_

Caseload \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX D

Analysis of the Opinion Survey

The responses of the 116 participating officers were tabulated. The data is summarized in this section.

Many of the officers gave varying emphases to particular responses relative to other responses. Unfortunately, this report cannot reflect the differential emphasis attributed to each response.

1. <u>What do you think your role should be in the intensive supervision of offenders?</u>	N	%
	81	61.36
a. counselor (includes counseling, giving support, rehabilitating via specific programs)	16	12.12
b. Advocate (providing access to community resources, acting as spokesman, representative for case needs)	5	3.79
c. Diagnostician (simply defining case problems)		
d. Technician (keeping track of records and supervising clientele programs; protecting society)	30	22.73
	132	100.00

The majority (61.36%) of the responses indicated that the participating supervisors viewed their role as one of counseling and referring their clients to appropriate service agencies. Rehabilitation was the theme throughout the description of their roles.

2. Did the PSI of the individual cases help you understand the individual's case and his/her problems? Yes      No      If yes, then please specify .

a. Yes (PSI provided background information)	66	52.80
b. Yes (PSI provided definition of case problems, strength and weaknesses; an indicator of needs)	49	39.20
c. No (PSI was not useful)	10	8.00
	125	100.00

The presentence investigation was thought useful by 92% of the respondents. Of the responses favoring the P.S.I., 57.39% indicated its usefulness as background information, while 42.61% valued its usefulness in determining client needs,

3. Did you use any kind of program for the parolees and probationers? Yes No

	N	%
a. Yes	107	92.24
b. No	9	7.76
	<u>116</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Of those who responded yes, the following programs used were tabulated:

Vocational rehabilitation and employment counseling	57	26.03
---	----	-------

If yes, please specify the kind of programs and briefly relate your experiences.

	N	%
Drug abuse program	46	21.00
Psychological/mental health programs	39	17.81
Other community services	27	12.33
Individual counseling	23	10.50
Alcoholics Anonymous	21	9.59
Birth control and VD	4	1.83
Marriage counseling	2	.91
	<u>219</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Rehabilitation programs were used by 92.24% of the supervisors. Vocational rehabilitation and employment counseling were the most frequent programs used constituting 26.03% of the program effort. Rather surprisingly only 23 out of 116 or 19.83% of the Supervisors indicated use of individual counseling despite the fact that 61.36% classified themselves as primarily counselors.

4. What kind of supervision ideas should a supervisor have? More emphasis on discipline Yes  
No Explain

	N	%
a. Yes	57	45.97
b. No	54	43.55
c. Varies, not sure	13	10.48
	<u>124</u>	<u>100.00</u>

More emphasis on a moralistic idea? Yes  
No Explain

		N	%
a.	Yes	58	46.03
b.	No	63	50.00
c.	Varies, not sure	5	3.97
		126	100.00

<u>other?</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>If yes, please specify</u>		
a.	Yes (adopt friend role)			17	16.19
b.	Yes (adopt authority image)			9	8.57
c.	Yes (other)			27	25.72
d.	No			52	49.52

The respondents did not express a consensus on the question of more emphasis on discipline. More emphasis on discipline was indicated as unnecessary by 43.55% of the responses. Ten point forty eight percent of the responses reflected uncertainty or varied reactions.

Fifty percent of the responses reflected more emphasis on a moralistic idea during supervision. More emphasis on a moralistic idea was favored by 46.03% while 3.97% reflected uncertainty.

Of the responses assigned to more emphasis on "other" supervision ideas, 16.19% indicated a need for a stronger "friend" role by the supervisor; 8.57% suggested adoption of a more authoritarian role by the supervisor; a total of 25.72% responded in the affirmative with various ideas and supervisor roles suggested; and, 49.52% said no "other" supervisor ideas were necessary.

Do you think that the number of contacts made with the probationers and parolees is of any assistance in establishing a climate of trust and confidence between you and your individual cases?

		N	%
a.	Yes	70	67.31
b.	No	34	32.69

Of the responses. 67.31% reflected that officers believed that the number of contacts made with clients helped in "establishing a climate of trust and confidence", while 32.69% indicated that the supervisors did not think increased contacts helped to improve trust and confidence between the case and themselves.

The second part of question 5 in the opinion survey was designed to be answered only by those responding in the negative to the first part of the question. Thirty-four answered no to the first part (contact quantity) but 50 answered the second part dealing with quality of contacts. Of those answering the second part of the question, 90.00% thought "quality of contacts in terms of programs or any other systematic attempt" would be beneficial for the case, while 10.00% responded that quality of contacts was not beneficial to cases.

5. If no, do you think the quality of contacts in terms of programs or any other systematic attempt would be of any benefit for the subjects in your caseload? Yes      No

	N	%
c. Yes	45	90.00
d. No	5	10.00

6. What factors contribute most to your effectiveness as a Parole and Probation Officer in the Commission?

a. Job suitability (enjoy the work, common sense, desire to help, listener, job satisfaction, personal qualities)	N	%
	87	34.94
b. Communications (inter-agency and intra-agency)	40	16.07
c. Work components (presentence investigation, information volunteers, caseload size, scheduling freedom)	38	15.26
d. Experience	29	11.65
e. Education	26	10.44

f. Policy flexibility (acceptance of ideas, opportunity to innovate)	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
g. other	<u>14</u>	<u>5.62</u>
	<u>15</u>	<u>6.02</u>
	<u>249</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Respondents had various opinions concerning the factors contributing most to their effectiveness as parole and probation supervisors. Many supervisors listed several responses. The most frequent response, listed by 65.91% of the supervisors, was job suitability - enjoyment of the work, common sense, desire to help, being a listener, general job satisfaction, suitable personal qualities. Most of the supervisors seemed to believe that personality and personal characteristics are more important in contributing to effective supervision than factors amenable to change by policy decisions. Inter-agency and intra-agency communications and work components (presentence investigation, case background information, volunteer work, caseload size, scheduling freedom) were also noted as important contributors to their effectiveness as officers.

7. What factors limit your effectiveness as a supervisor?

a. Large workload	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
b. Lack of communications	<u>96</u>	<u>39.19</u>
c. Lack of training	<u>42</u>	<u>17.14</u>
d. Policy limitations	<u>26</u>	<u>10.61</u>
e. Court policies and procedures	<u>20</u>	<u>8.16</u>
f. Low utilization of experience and job qualifications	<u>16</u>	<u>6.53</u>
g. Other	<u>11</u>	<u>4.49</u>
	<u>34</u>	<u>13.88</u>
	<u>245</u>	<u>100.00</u>

In contrast, factors believed to limit effectiveness as a supervisor were of a type amenable to policy decisions. All of the limiting factors given consisted of problems related to work conditions. Of the respondents, 82.76% indicated large

workload as a limiting factor. Lack of good communications with superiors and other service agencies was also the concern of 36.21% of respondents. Other responses included were policy limitations, court policies and procedures and low utilization of experience and job qualifications.

8. What changes do you recommend in order to improve your effectiveness as a supervisor?

a.	Reduction of caseload	46	16.26
b.	Reduction of paperwork	40	14.14
c.	Provision for in-service training	36	12.72
d.	Improvement of communications with community	25	8.83
e.	Provision for additional professional services	25	8.83
f.	Provision for seminars on criminal justice system	25	8.83
g.	Provision for greater personnel specialization	23	8.13
h.	Provision for more work incentives (pay, etc.)	20	7.07
i.	Improvement of communications between field staff and central office	18	6.36
j.	Provision for more and better research	6	2.12
k.	Improvement of communications within the central office	3	1.06
l.	Other	16 283	5.65 100.00

Reduction of caseload size was the most frequent change recommended by the officers to improve their effectiveness as supervisors with 39.66% of the respondents making the recommendation. Several supervisors (34.48%) believed less paperwork would help improve their effectiveness. More and improved in-service training was cited by 27.27% of the respondents. Improved communications with the community, provisions for additional professional services, and making available seminars on the

criminal justice system were each cited by 18.94% of the supervisors. Greater personnel specialization was recommended by 17.42% of the supervisors; 15.15% cited more work incentives, such as higher pay; 13.64% suggested that improved communications between field staff and the central office would improve effectiveness; 4.55% cited better research; 2.27% supervisors believed improved communications in the central office could enhance their effectiveness; and 12.12% offered other suggestions.

9. What types of structure (relationship) and function (activities) of the Commission are most likely to facilitate implementation of recommendations made in question "8"?

Structure: related responses

	N	%
a. More respect among field and central office staff and the community	17	26.15
b. Better regional coordination	14	21.54
c. More personnel	13	20.00
d. More community services	8	12.31
e. Other	<u>13</u>	<u>20.00</u>
	<u>65</u>	<u>100.00</u>

Function-related related responses

f. Frequent and improved in-service training	29	27.10
g. Improvement of communications	16	14.95
h. More control by supervisor	16	14.95
i. More research	8	7.48
j. More seminars	6	5.61
k. More of a standard procedure manual	4	3.74
l. More professional image	10	9.35
m. Other	18	16.82

A few of the respondents (12.88%) cited mutual respect among field staff, central office staff and the community as most likely to facilitate implementation of recommendations to

improve supervisor effectiveness (see question 8). Better operational coordination at the regional level, more personnel, and more community services were also listed as structural factors necessary to the implementation of recommendations listed above. The function (activity) of the Commission most likely to facilitate the recommendations in question 8 is increased and improved in-service training, with 21.97% of the supervisors offering the opinion. Improvement of communications, more control by supervisors, more professional image, more research, more seminars and use of a standard procedural manual were also noted.

10. What type of structure (relationship) and function (activities) of the Commission are most likely to impede implementation of recommendations made in question "8"?

Structure-related responses:

	N	%
a. Lack of flexibility	34	44.15
b. Lack of coordination	26	33.77
c. Lack of dynamic philosophy	17 77	22.08 100.00

Function-related responses:

d. Lack of funds	24	48.98
e. Excess of paperwork	23	46.94
f. Other	2 49	4.08 100.00

The structure (relationship) of the Commission most likely to impede implementation of the recommendations made in question 8 was believed to be lack of flexibility with 25.76% of the supervisors making this observation. Lack of coordination between the central office and field staff and lack of dynamic philosophy were also noted as structure-related factors that were likely to impede the implementation of the above mentioned recommendations. In addition, lack of funds and excess paperwork were indicated to be function-related factors likely to impede the implementation of the same recommendations.

CONFIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

DO NOT IDENTIFY YOURSELF UNLESS YOU WISH TO.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 1. Do you avoid talking to your wife or friends about your job because you think they won't be interested?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 2. Do you find your job less interesting than when you first started?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 3. Do you feel your job is so organized you could do it blindfolded?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 4. Do you have any qualms about the quality of the work you perform?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 5. Do you occasionally lose interest in what you are doing while you are doing it?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 6. Do you often feel that you are marking time - just putting in time at your work?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 7. Do you often feel that you have insufficient opportunities to make individual decisions in your job?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 8. Is it hard to remember the last time you looked forward to a day's work?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 9. Do you find it increasingly difficult to get to work on time?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 10. Do you find yourself taking a day off for no other reason than you don't feel like working?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 11. Does the thought occasionally occur to you that you would like to quit or change jobs because you don't like the work itself?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 12. Do you feel that your present assignment is a job in which nothing new can be learned?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 13. Do you dislike many parts of the work that you are actually doing?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 14. Do you feel that if you quit tomorrow your job would be filled easily and Commission operations continue unchanged?
- YES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 15. Do you feel isolated from your superiors or co-workers?

## CONFIDENTIAL QUESTIONNAIRE

PAGE TWO

- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 16. Do you find that you never think about your job when you are at home?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 17. Do you find it difficult to rate how well you do your job?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 18. Do you feel a machine could do your job?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 19. Do you feel your job is a dead one?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 20. Do you feel that you have little opportunity to suggest ways to make your job more efficient?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 21. Do you feel that when you do a good job on something, no one notices?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 22. Do you occasionally feel you are working harder to look busy than in accomplishing actual work?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 23. Do you feel that probation/parole supervision is effective?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 24. At quitting time, do you find yourself more tired from the day's routine than from any work performed?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 25. Would you prefer to spend your time with people other than your co-workers?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 26. Do you feel your job is monotonous, that the work itself provides no basic interest?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 27. Do often you lose your place in what you're doing?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 28. Do you feel that an inexperienced person could handle your job as well as you can?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 29. When a suggestion is made about changing the way you do your job, do you first look for what is wrong with the suggestion?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 30. Do you worry that your children don't understand what you do and might go into the same line of work?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 31. Do you prefer supervision activities to investigation activities?
- ES \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ 32. Do you perform administrative tasks in addition to supervision and investigation activities?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. What was your caseload last month?
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. How many investigations did you perform last month?

APPENDIX E

INTRUCTIONS FOR DRAWING A RANDOM SAMPLE

These are the instructions for random sampling which were distributed to the field. The samples were drawn in the field and submitted to the Central Office in CS Table 1.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR DRAWING A RANDOMIZED SAMPLE

The following steps are instructions for drawing a randomized sample for the individual officers. Sampling is to be done at the District level. The District Supervisor may assign one person to draw the sample. This procedure will be used for selecting case-loads as well as filling vacancies created by transfers and expirations.

1. First make a list of the cases (high risk and all others listed separately) coming for supervision to the district at a particular time. It is suggested that two (2) separate lists should be made, one for the probationers and another for the parolees, so that the probationers and parolees are given an equal chance of being selected for this program.

2. Divide the list according to one or more county or geographical sections whichever you think would be operationally suitable. This may be referred to as the sub-strata of the district.

3. Each list of the sub-strata should be taken separately for selection procedure. We will consider the list as a "Master List" or "Master Sheet." The "Master List" is defined as a serially numbered list of probationers or parolees in a given sub-strata, area, or district from which cases are to be randomly drawn for Intensive Supervision. The "Master List" should be arranged according to the district or central office number in order, ranging from the lowest to highest number or highest to the lowest number. This should be followed consistently.

4. In addition to the "Master List" for the sub-strata you will now need:

- (1) a Randomized Number Table
- (2) an officer's sample sheet (the form on which the name of the officers, subject's numbers and the subject's name and types of cases were listed)

5. Once the needed materials for drawing a randomized sample have been organized, use the following procedure:

- (1) Look at the first number in the first column of the Randomized Number Table. For example, in the three digit table, the number 710 appears first. In the two digit table the number 71 appears first. This means that the 710th name of the serially numbered 'master list' should be written on the 'officer's selection sheet'. The name, I. D. number (District or Central Office number) of the subject and the officer's name should be written on the 'officer's selection sheet'. The two digit Randomized Number Table is to be used should the 'master list' consist of 99 or less names. The three digit table should be used if there are 100 or more names on the list.
- (2) If the first number selected from the Randomized Number Table exceeds the number of names of the 'master list', skip that number and proceed to the next useable number in the column. For example: the 71st in the two digit Table was selected but the 'master list' consists of less than 71 cases,

proceed down the Table until you find a number which is useable. Proceed this way until the required number of cases has been drawn for the first officer who needs cases. The last number used should be marked and should not be repeated. When you select a case, you should mark off that case so that you are not selecting a case more than once.

- (3) Repeat the above procedure for each officer, however, do not return to the top of the Table. Continue from the last number which was used for the last officer. This will insure all subjects are given an equal chance of being drawn for this study. No one can be drawn more than once.
- (4) When you have completed the sample selection, sign the space provided at the bottom of each form. Keep the original at the District Office and forward a copy to the Project Director at the Central Office.

APPENDIX F

## PROJECTED AND ACTUAL PROBATION FELON AND PAROLE CASELOAD

November, 1971 - November, 1972

	Month & Year	Nov '71	Dec '71	Jan '72	Feb '72	Mar '72	Apr '72	May '72	June '72	July '72	Aug '72	Sept '72	Oct '72	Nov '72
Probations	Projected	13,082	13,399	13,715	14,032	14,349	14,666	14,983	15,299	15,616	15,933	16,250	16,567	16,883
Felons	Actual	13,928	14,682	15,118	15,512	16,612	17,166	17,452	16,699	18,003	18,254	18,540	18,741	19,095
	Difference	-846	-1,283	-1,403	-1,480	-2,263	-2,500	-2,469	-1,400	-2,387	-2,321	-2,290	-2,174	-2,212
Parolees	Projected	3,840	3,981	3,951	4,007	4,062	4,118	4,173	4,229	4,284	4,340	4,395	4,451	4,507
	Actual	3,981	4,016	4,096	4,145	4,219	4,345	4,399	4,392	4,337	4,381	4,298	4,288	4,205
	Difference	-141	-120	-145	-138	-157	-227	-226	-163	-53	-41	+ 97	+163	+302

APPENDIX G

TABLE 52

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
BY TREATMENT GROUP AND RACE-SEX

<u>Race-Sex</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
White Male	1.03	.79
White Female	1.37	.76
Black Male	1.15	.80
Black Female	1.04	.54
Other Male	.20	1.00
Group Mean	1.09	.78

TABLE 53

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
BY TREATMENT GROUP AND MARITAL STATUS AT THE TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Marital Status</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
Single	1.16	.86	1.01
Married	1.06	.64	.83
Common Law	1.01	.68	.84
Widowed	.86	.45	.70
Divorced	1.07	.82	.94
Separated	1.06	.75	1.66
Illegal Relationship	1.08	1.40	1.22
Remarried	.66	.66	.66
Unknown	1.00	1.33	1.19
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 54

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING  
 AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Years of Schooling</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
None	1.32	.56	.92
Grades 1 - 4	.83	.55	.67
Grades 5 - 8	1.09	.73	.89
Grades 9 - 12	1.15	.83	1.00
High School Graduate	1.10	.79	.94
Part College or A.A. Degree	.85	.84	.84
College Graduate B.S. or B.A. Degree	.82	.77	.81
College Graduate M.S. or M.A. Degree	.25	.10	.20
Information Not Available	1.46	1.01	1.10
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 55

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND TRAINING  
 AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Training</u>		<u>Treatment Group</u>		<u>Mean</u>
		<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
None	1.13	.81		.96
Vocational-Technical	1.10	.70		.93
Business (specific training)	.82	.92		.88
Other (on-the-job)	.85	.67		.74
Information not Available	1.15	.77		.90
Group Mean	1.09	.78		.93

TABLE 56

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
BY TREATMENT GROUP AND OCCUPATION AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
None	1.26	.90	1.82
Unskilled	1.16	.80	.97
Semi-Skilled	.92	.78	.85
Skilled	.99	.74	.86
Clerical Worker	1.19	.84	.94
Salesman	.79	.88	.83
Manager	1.30	.35	.64
Proprietor	.96	.65	.77
Professional	.70	.70	.70
Information not Available	.94	.52	.61
Group Mean	1.09	.78	,93

TABLE 57

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND LIVING ARRANGEMENTS  
 AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Living Arrangement</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
Alone	1.22	.78	.98
Parental or Family	1.14	.84	1.00
Conjugal Family	.96	.69	.80
Common Law	.89	.71	.80
Homosexual	1.63	.80	1.16
With other	1.06	.91	.98
Information Not Available	1.00	.62	.70
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 58

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS  
 AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>		<u>Mean</u>
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
Unemployed and out of school	1.07	.85	.97
Unemployed and in school	1.21	.91	1.08
Employed part-time and out of school	1.18	.83	1.06
Employed part-time and in school	2.60	.63	1.01
Employed full-time and out of school	1.07	.75	.89
Employed full-time and in school	.83	.95	.90
Information not available	1.00	1.40	1.20
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 59

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND SUPPORT OF DEPENDENTS  
 AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Support of Dependents</u>	<u>Treatment Experimental</u>	<u>Group Control</u>	<u>Mean</u>
No Dependents	1.12	.82	.97
Unsatisfactory	1.00	.96	.98
Satisfactory	1.06	.65	.82
Information Not Available	1.17	.99	1.06
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 60

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
BY TREATMENT GROUP AND EARNINGS ONE YEAR PRIOR  
TO TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
On Public Assistance	.92	1.10	.98
Less than \$3,000 per annum	1.07	.79	.98
\$3,000 to \$4,999 per annum	1.04	.75	.94
\$5,000 to \$9,999 per annum	.94	.66	.84
\$10,000 to \$14,999 per annum	.94	.42	.76
\$15,000 to \$19,999 per annum	.95	-	.95
\$20,000 and over per annum	.68	.60	.65
Information not Available	1.10	1.23	1.19
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 61

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL ABNORMALITIES  
 AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Mental and Physical Abnormalities</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>		<u>Mean</u>
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
None	1.01	.80	.93
Sub-normal intelligence	.98	.55	.86
Other mental and emotional abnormalities	1.02	.79	.94
Chronic physical ill health	.97	.87	.94
Speech defect	1.24	-	1.24
Other physical abnormalities	.57	.40	.46
Combination of both physical and mental abnormalities	1.41	.90	1.37
Information not Available	.96	1.00	.88
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 62

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS BY  
TREATMENT GROUP AND OFFENSE

<u>Offense</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
Homicide	1.01	.52	.72
Robbery	.70	.72	.71
Rape	1.20	.40	.77
Other Sex Offenses	.93	.66	.80
Assault	1.07	.82	.94
Burglary & Larceny	1.13	.87	.99
Forgery, Fraud and Embezzlement	1.05	.88	.95
Auto Theft	1.31	.95	1.17
Drug Law	1.19	.88	1.05
Other	1.12	.81	.94
Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 63

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
BY TREATMENT GROUP AND TYPE

<u>Type</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>		<u>Mean</u>
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
Parolee	.89	.75	.02
Probationer	1.15	.79	1.00
Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 64

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
BY TREATMENT GROUP AND AGE AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Age at start of Supervision</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
17 years & below	1.23	.91	1.08
18 - 25 years	1.08	.85	.97
26 - 30 years	1.26	.79	1.02
31 - 35 years	.91	.77	.84
36 - 40 years	1.03	.64	.83
41 - 45 years	.94	.79	.85
46 - 50 years	.96	.72	.79
51 - 55 years	.89	.66	.75
56 - 60 years	.89	.45	.60
60 and over	.47	.43	.44
Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 65

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND USE OF ALCOHOL  
 AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Use of Alcohol</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>		<u>Mean</u>
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
Alcohol never contributed to subject's delin- quent or criminal record	1.17	.79	.95
Subject has a history of excessive use, but not a factor in the offense	.98	.74	.85
Subject has a history of excessive use, and was a factor in the offense	1.06	.77	.90
Use of alcohol but not a factor in involve- ment in crime	1.01	.80	.94
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 66

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
BY TREATMENT GROUP AND DRUG USE AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Drug Use</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
None	1.06	.74
Any Use	1.15	.87
Marijuana	1.22	1.07
Mean	1.09	.78

TABLE 67

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND NUMBER OF PRIOR FELONIES  
 AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Number of Prior Felonies</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
None	1.10	.79	.93
1 - 3	1.08	.74	.92
4 - 6	1.08	.99	1.03
7 - 8	.97	1.05	1.01
9 - 12	1.05	-	1.05
13 +	.50	-	.50
Information not Available	1.00	-	1.00
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 68

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND PRIOR MISDEMEANORS  
 AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Prior Misdemeanors</u>	<u>Treatment Experimental</u>	<u>Group Control</u>	<u>Mean</u>
None	1.12	.74	.91
1 - 3	1.14	.76	.95
4 - 6	.95	.86	.90
7 - 8	.98	.82	.89
9 - 12	.93	1.07	1.02
13 +	.94	.72	.87
Information not Available	1.60	1.00	1.45
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 69

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND NUMBER OF PRIOR ADULT  
 PRISON SENTENCES AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Number of Prior Adult Prison Sentences</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
None	1.10	.77	.92
1 - 3	1.07	.79	.93
4 - 6	1.00	.95	.97
7 - 8	.80	.92	.86
9 - 12	.80	-	.80
13 +	-	-	-
Information not Available	1.00	-	1.00
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 70

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
BY TREATMENT GROUP AND NUMBER OF PRIOR JUVENILE  
PRISON SENTENCES AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Number of Prior Juvenile Prison Sentences</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
0	1.07	.78	.92
1 - 3	1.17	.78	.99
4 - 6	1.60	1.09	1.29
7 - 8	1.60	-	1.60
9 - 12	1.10	-	1.10
13 +	-	-	-
Information not Available	1.00	-	1.00
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 71

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
BY TREATMENT GROUP AND NUMBER OF PRIOR PROBATIONS  
AT TIME OF OFFENSE

<u>Number of Prior Probations</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
0	1.10	.76	.91
1 - 3	1.07	.85	.97
4 - 6	1.17	.65	.87
7 - 8	-	.65	.65
9 - 12	1.00	-	1.00
13 +	-	-	-
Information Not Available	-	-	-
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 72

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND NUMBER OF PRIOR PAROLES  
 AT TIME OF COMMITTMENT

<u>Number of Prior Paroles</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>	
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>	
0	1.10	.80	.95
1 - 3	.87	.65	.73
4 - 6	1.44	.45	1.16
7 - 8	-	.50	.50
9 - 12	-	-	-
13 +	-	-	-
Information not Available	-	-	-
Group Mean	1.09	.78	.93

TABLE 73

MEAN OVERALL ADJUSTMENT OF CASES OVER TEN MONTHS  
 BY TREATMENT GROUP AND TYPE OF LOCALITY  
 AT THE TIME OF SUPERVISION

<u>Type of Location</u>	<u>Treatment Group</u>	<u>Mean</u>
	<u>Experimental</u>	<u>Control</u>
Urban	1.13	.82
Suburban	.89	.59
Rural	.90	.85
Mean	1.09	.78

APPENDIX H

## PAROLE AND PROBATION OFFICER II

DISTINGUISING CHARACTERISTICS OF WORK

This is highly complex parole and probation investigation and counseling work.

An employee in a position allocated to this class is responsible for independently handling the investigative and counseling work for a caseload of more difficult parolees, probationers, and mandatory conditional releases; or those with mental, addictive or other problems in a district or sub-district office. Duties also include evaluating client progress; assisting clients in securing jobs; individual and group counseling; referring clients to specialized treatment service available; conducting normal investigative work; and special investigations upon request from the central office or the courts. Work may involve personal danger in working with disturbed persons.

Work is performed under the general supervision of a higher level employee and is reviewed through conferences and reports for achievement of desired results.

EXAMPLES OF WORK PERFORMED

(NOTE: These examples are intended only as illustrations of the various types of work performed in positions allocated to this class. The omission of specific statements of duties does not exclude them from the position if the work is similar, related, or a logical assignment to the position.)

Evaluates client progress; recommends intensity of supervision based on observations from time of conviction through the period of adjustment after release from an institution.

Assists clients in securing jobs; maintains contacts with business organizations and employment agencies and arranges for employment interviews.

Counsels and refers clients to specialized treatment services available at the guidance clinic, mental health clinic, and related organizations.

Reviews and evaluates client requests for permission to marry or apply for driver's licenses.

Records client restitution payments.

Maintains an awareness of clients daily activities and evaluates desirability to remain at liberty.

Appears as a witness at parole and probation revocation hearings.

Conducts pre-sentence, pre-parole, security, interstate compact, release on recognizance and special investigations.

Informs the public on parole and probation programs.

Performs related work as required.

MINIMUM TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE

Graduation from an accredited four-year college or university and one year of technical and/or probation experience.

APPENDIX I

## SELECTION OF ISP DISTRICTS

The selection of Commission districts in Florida which would be involved in the Intensive Supervision Project was done on an administrative decision making basis. The project director in selecting the districts attempted to include those parts of Florida that would be representative of the entire range of settings in which the Probation and Parole Commission functions. To this end, districts included in the project range from rural to urban. They were chosen from all eight commission areas in the state and contained representative samples of caseload sizes. The following is a list of the Florida Probation and Parole Commission districts, including their integral counties, that were included in the Intensive Supervision.

<u>AREA I</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Counties</u>
	1	Escambia
	11	Leon, Jefferson, Wakulla
	14	Calhoun, Jackson, Washington, Holmes
	19	Okaloosa, Walton
	25	Bay, Gulf
<u>AREA II</u>		
	10	Alachua, Gilchrist, Levy
	41	Baker, Bradford, Union
<u>AREA III</u>		
	8	Hillsborough
	17	Marion
	31	Pasco
<u>AREA IV</u>		
	6	Polk
	22	Lake
	38	St. Lucie

<u>AREA V</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>Counties</u>
	7	Dade
	36	Collier
<u>AREA VI</u>		
	3	Pinellas
	13	Manatee
	23	Lee
	27	Sarasota
<u>AREA VII</u>		
	5	Orange
	15	Volusia
	20	Brevard
	28	Osceola
<u>AREA VIII</u>		
	16	Palm Beach
	18	Broward

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Council on Criminal Justice,  
Governor's Office, State of Florida,  
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